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East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-096
Wednesday
18 May 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-096 *18 May 1988*

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Pact Military Council Session Meets in Sofia

AU1705121988 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 May 88 p 1

[Major Lyubomir Denov report: "In a Spirit of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The regular session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces was held in Sofia from 11 through 13 May.

The session was chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces. The following members of the Military Council took part in the work of the session: Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, General of Arms Antoni Jasinski, Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, Army Gen Mikhail Sorokin, Col Gen Karel Rusov, Army Gen Ivan Tretyak, Col Gen Vadim Andreyev, Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, and Col Gen Petr Mamchur; representatives of the ministries of defense of the Warsaw Pact member states; and leading personnel of the administrative organs of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Military Council, guided by the requirements stemming from the defensive nature of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states, examined certain questions concerning the state and further development of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted agreed recommendations.

A protocol was signed at the end of the working session.

The session proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The members of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces were received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the work of the Military Council session. The Bulgarian party and state leader extended to the military leaders his good wishes for new successes in their further work.

Later Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the honored guests were seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Also present was Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces with the Bulgarian People's Army, and Maj Gen Giri Ordzhonikidze, military, air and naval attache at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria.

The members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces and military attaches of the socialist countries accredited to Bulgaria were also in attendance.

Later the remaining military delegations that had participated in the session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces also made their departure.

Pact Foreign Ministries Officials Session Held

AU1705170888 Sofia BTA in English 1657 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA)—A meeting of the heads of the Foreign Policy Assessment, Planning and Prognostication Departments of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member countries was held here on May 16 and 17.

The participants exchanged opinions on the situation in Europe and on the trends of its further development.

CSSR Deputy Defense Minister on Pact Tasks

AU1705135988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 88 p 7

[Article by Colonel-General Miroslav Vacek, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense, in the "We Comment" column: "On Guard of Our Peaceful Home"—passage between slantlines published in widespace]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact, as the collective defense organization of the socialist countries, has been a stabilizing factor of peace since its very inception. It is a new type of military-political organization, as a result of the reasons which led to its emergence, the principles of its structure and activities, the tasks it is accomplishing, and the goals it is striving to attain. It differs radically from NATO and from other military groupings of the capitalist states both in its class structure, and its political and military mission. From the day when it was founded, twin goals

have been the symbol of its existence: /the international defense of socialism and the defense of European, and thus world peace too./ The Warsaw Pact was conceived (and operates) as a regional organization, in harmony with the UN Charter.

The Warsaw Pact is based on the following main principles:—efforts aimed at creating a system of collective security in Europe; and the concept that peace on this continent is indivisible and can remain firm solely on the foundations of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems;—respect for the UN Charter and the principle of refraining in international relations from the threat of force or use of force, and settling international disputes by peaceful means so as not to endanger international peace and security;—respect for the principles of democratism, which is anchored in Article 9 of the Warsaw Pact and which establishes not only the foundations of relations between its member states, but also of open access for other states;—consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of the defense of socialism; and—the implementation of the principle that its member states will consult each other and coordinate their foreign and military policy; and, in case of an armed attack on one of the Warsaw Pact states, then the other states would give it immediate assistance, including military assistance.

In a way similar to the inception of the Warsaw Pact 33 years ago, on 14 May 1955 the prolongation of its validity at a later date was also seen as an objective necessity, enforced by the adventurous military-political line of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism.

However, the Warsaw Pact states have unambiguously declared that their military doctrine has a defensive character and that it is based, first on the need to maintain the balance of military forces on the lowest possible level, and second on purposeful efforts to reduce military potentials to a level that is both sufficient and necessary for defense. They are prepared to negotiate specific steps in these directions.

For almost 50 years the peoples of Europe have been living in peace. This historical success is the result of political and military strength, and of the fruitful and coordinated foreign-political cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states.

The reality of our nuclear age insistently demands that we have a new understanding of the fact that today everything serving the interests of the reliable defense of socialism also serves the interests of peace throughout the world. It demands new political thinking aimed at averting a nuclear war and removing the criteria of the past, when international problems used to be settled by force or by the threat of force.

The Warsaw Pact states are basing their international activity on these aspects, and their foreign-political initiatives are a specific expression of this new thinking. Czechoslovakia, too, is significantly contributing to this activity; this is proved by the development and realization of the new Czechoslovak initiative on the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states, which Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, proclaimed. This is also proved by the consistent accomplishment of tasks following for the Czechoslovak People's Army from the Stockholm Conference and the CSSR-USSR-GDR verification accords linked with the USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

However, it would be incorrect to turn a blind eye to the fact that as yet no decisive (particularly no lasting) change has taken place in international relations. Without belittling the merits of the other side in the positive achievements in military-political issues, it is first of all necessary to respect the basic demand: namely, that in this nuclear age the only real security can be mutual, general security, that one cannot speculate with it, and that it cannot contain unilateral advantages. And if certain Western countries still have influential militarist forces which are opposed to nuclear disarmament in Europe and are calling for counterarmament [dozbrojovani] and a modernization of armament and of combat technology and promoting the "Star Wars" program, and if no change takes place in the doctrines of NATO countries which would strengthen our trust, then nobody can deny the Warsaw Pact countries their right to reliably secure their defense.

Even today the unrelenting nature of the dialectics of things says that the interests of both our own and of international security demand (hand in hand with negotiations and a consolidation of the achieved agreements) that we simultaneously and practically secure our defense ability. Today this is the qualitatively new factor of both the existence and the mission of the Warsaw Pact.

'New Quality' Seen in Activities of Warsaw Pact

LD1705223988 Warsaw PAP in English 1918 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—On the 26th of April 1985 the leaders of 7 states signed a protocol prolonging the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. During the three years that elapsed since the signing of the document, so many important changes have been introduced in the home policy of the Soviet Union and a number of socialist states in Europe, that one can speak of a new quality in reference to the whole of activities of the Warsaw Treaty.

The policy represented by the states united by the treaty has undoubtedly become a factor that makes the development of international relations, mainly on the East-West line, more dynamic.

A significant feature of the policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states are also the initiatives to rarify the armaments or to create nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones in various regions of the European Continent, mainly in Central Europe, a particularly sensitive area.

Such an argumentation guided, among others, the Polish delegation while submitting the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence.

Probably for the first time in the whole post war history one can see such a substantial commitment of the Warsaw Treaty states to the regional regulations of the problem of security understood as a very essential contribution in creating a peace infrastructure in the whole continent.

It is at the same time a significant political phenomenon consisting in the fact that the national premises of the states and the goals of the Warsaw alliance as a whole, harmoniously interlock with the universal strivings of societies for living in a peaceful and safe Europe, RZECZPOSPOLITA daily said.

Opening of CEMA Executive Session in Moscow

LD1705105988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Moscow, 17 May (ADN)—The 127th session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened in Moscow today.

Taking part in this on behalf of the GDR is Guenter Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the GDR's permanent representative at the CEMA.

Briefs

CEMA Committee Meeting

A CEMA meeting on production of construction industry machines began in Zamardi on 10 May. Delegations from 10 countries—Bulgaria, the CSSR, the SFRY, Cuba, Poland, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, USSR, and Hungary—are participating in the meeting of this subdepartment of the CEMA Permanent Machine Industry Committee. [Text] [AU1305144888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 May 88 p 8 AU]

Charges of Soviet ABM Treaty Breaches Denied

AU1305141288 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 May 88 p 4

[Article by Major General Boris Surikov: "Regarding a Case of Disinformation"]

[Text] In the West, and most of all in the United States, there have been increasingly frequent claims that the USSR has allegedly been breaching the ABM Treaty. Major General Boris Surikov, a government expert on new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, throws some light on the issue.

Recently the U.S. President declared that the development and deployment of the U.S. ABM system will be carried out so as to provide a basis for creating an all-embracing defense system for the United States. In stating this, the President made use of the argument employed in the United States that the USSR is "probably" creating a country-wide ABM system and that it possesses the only already deployed ABM system in the world, covering part of its territory.

This claim falls within the category of misleading declarations, aimed at heaping fabrications on the heads of one's opposite numbers to cleanse oneself of one's own sins. Stated more simply, it represents a variety of disinformation.

The phrase "deployed Soviet system" refers to the ABM weapons system known in the West as "Galosh" ABM-18. This system was introduced as far back as the start of the seventies for the defense of Moscow, in strict conformity with the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

It is no secret that research, development, and testing work is in progress in the USSR in the interests of increasing the reliability of the ABM system of the Moscow region. The modernization and replacement of components of this system are being carried out in accordance with Article 7 of the treaty. The work being carried out in the USSR is not aimed at changing the quantitative and qualitative specifications of the system, as permitted under the treaty.

In accordance with the agreed Statement "D", the USSR is conducting research on the possibilities of utilizing systems based on new physical principles for ABM purposes, but only within the limits of the region permitted by Article 3 of the ABM Treaty, and confined to a 150-km radius. The provisions of the ABM Treaty, including Statement "D," permit testing, in a land-based version, of both ABM systems and their components (including those based on new physical principles that are already in existence or may appear in the future.)

In confirmation of the argument that the USSR allegedly possesses a deployed ABM system, the United States refers to the presence of a large number of Soviet launching installations for different types of ground-to-air missiles and the numerous radar stations distributed over the entire territory of the USSR. Modern air defense complexes—and this is well known to the specialists— are only capable of effectively shooting down piloted and pilotless aircraft. They have limited capabilities with regard to altitude of interception, average flying speed, and longitudinal and lateral overloads, [pretovarvaniya] and are not able to ensure the interception of the warheads of strategic ballistic missiles in space or at the very limit of their range of fire. Thus, the Soviet air defense missiles (in particular those referred to in the West as SA-5, SA-10, and SA-12) and all other types of missiles of this class are unsuitable for the antimissile defense of the country or of a part thereof.

As far as the traditional radar stations for air defense are concerned, these are also incapable of being used for antimissile defense. The Soviet and U.S. delegations at the SALT-I negotiations agreed on the minimum value for the potential of air defense radars. The signed statement of the leaders of the Soviet and U.S. delegations records the parties' agreement to the deployment of phased-array radars with a potential (the product of mean emitted power in watts and antenna area in square meters) not exceeding 3 million, apart from the cases mentioned in the ABM Treaty. All the Soviet radars have a lower potential and are incapable of detecting and tracking ballistic missiles in autonomous mode with the required accuracy.

The air defense groupings in the USSR are deployed for the defense of large industrial-administrative centers and especially important military installations. With the aim of effectively hitting aircraft and cruise missiles flying at very low, low, medium, and high altitudes, the air defense systems include both air defense missiles and interceptor fighters equipped with air-to-air missiles.

It should be emphasized that the USSR was obliged to create an expensive, dense air defense system because the land- and carrier-based aircraft of the United States are capable of making conventional and nuclear strikes over the entire depth of Soviet territory, by utilizing the large number of military bases created by the United States around the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union rigidly adheres to all the provisions of the ABM Treaty and has no intention of sabotaging the treaty with its own hands. The success of the process that has started of eliminating nuclear missile potential depends to a large extent on fulfilling the treaty in the form in which it was signed. However, should the United States cease to observe the treaty, the first victim of this step may be the accord concerning strategic offensive missiles. Why is this so, and what connection can there be between ABM, SDI, and the strategic offensive missile agreement?

The connection is a very close one. It was recognized as long ago as at the start of the seventies, and found expression in the preamble to the ABM Treaty. If the United States, despite its treaty obligations, starts to deploy a wide-scale antimissile system, then the Soviet Union would be obliged to resort to asymmetric and economically justified measures to neutralize the threat and preserve its retaliatory strike capability. One such measure may be to examine the alternative of increasing its strategic nuclear potential in line with the increased danger.

Stefani on Protection of Socialist Property

AU1705115488 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 May 88 p 2

[Article by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member: "Further Invigorating the Activity of Party Bodies and Base Organizations in the Sound Administration and Maintenance of Socialist Property"]

[Excerpts] Labor and socialist property are the two great pillars supporting the development of the economy, socialist relations in production, and the whole present and future life of the nation.

From this starting point, the party has always valued both labor and property and has struggled to educate people so that they not only work with discipline and high productivity, but also increase and consolidate common property, protecting and administering it as well as possible. [passage omitted]

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught us to be realists, and to view situations in their entirety, with all their contradictions. People's socialist awareness is continually maturing. Petit bourgeois vestiges still remain, and there are still distortions in people's political and cultural levels, and differences between physical and mental labor and between town and countryside. The capitalist-revisionist world which surrounds us, and the pressure it exerts upon our country and people, constitute a source of nourishment for bourgeois and petit bourgeois psychology and for hostile and malevolent activity that attempts to spread a mood of liberalism, to encourage degeneration, and to strike against socialist property in various ways.

Under these circumstances, party bodies and base organizations are faced with the task of determinedly and militantly waging the class war in all fields, including that of the economy. We must not close our eyes or stand by idly when we come across cases of damage, misuse, maladministration, or theft of socialist property, however "minor" they may be. The issue must be considered from the economic as well as the political and ideological point of view.

If we consider the damage, misuse, and misappropriation of common property on a national level, we arrive at sums that are far from inconsiderable, and if we add to this what are called infringements, or the petty thefts of small items by some immature working people, the economic damage becomes great. But the damage done becomes even worse from the political and educational point of view, because it harms people's consciousness, arouses the concern of others, and violates the economic base of the people's power and the moral and political unity of the people. Eliminating antisocialist phenomena against property means more apartments or transport vehicles for society, more jobs that will boost production, a stronger economic base of the people's power, and rescuing our people from poisoned thinking and breaches of the law. [passage omitted]

Protecting property is in the interest of the entire people. This property belongs to them all, and so its protection concerns everybody. Those who lay their hands on the people's property are a minority, infected by a sense of private property and by narrow petit bourgeois interests. There are such people among different categories and professions. We are faced here with the task of treating the sick and curing the disease. The problem is a different one in the case of those who act consciously, and who undermine the socialist order with the activities they undertake against common property. These people are bandits, thieves, and enemies, and pose a danger to society. Our dictatorship of the proletariat reacts vigorously and severely against such people, on the basis of its laws.

As Comrade Ramiz Alia has emphasized, "Apart from measures of persuasion, effective measures to protect property and administer it well and strict control over labor and its reward are of particular importance. The influence of public opinion over all these things must be increased, and a general atmosphere that outlaws and opposes such phenomena must be created." Liberal attitudes toward "petty theft" and toward those who lay their hands upon the people's property must be combated. Such deeds, as when various persons remove material from enterprises and agricultural cooperatives in the presence of citizens, cadres, and communists cannot be tolerated by the morality of our socialist order. Such indifferentism, nourished by such ideas as "What has it got to do with me?" and "Other people deal with such matters," is very harmful and is in itself a form of silent complicity with the culprit, leading to the sacrifice of the interests of society to those of personal, petit bourgeois ease. [passage omitted]

The justice and internal affairs organs have a particular part to play in strengthening, reinforcing, and protecting property. The real yardsticks for their work must always be the reduction of symptoms of criminality as a whole, and in the economy in particular, the prompt detection of every criminal act, the neutralization of hostile and malevolent activity, and the strengthening of the socialist rule of law. The more effective, swift, and alert these organs are in their work, the less damage to property will occur, and the less scope will be open to wrongdoers. These organs should consider the struggle to protect property and promptly detect wrongdoers as an important task of a political nature.

33d Warsaw Pact Anniversary Prompts Review

AU1805084788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 88 p 4

[Petur Kozhukharov article: "Loyalty to Socialism and World Peace" on the 33d anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact—boldface passages as published]

[Text] What is traditional and what is new about the Warsaw Pact? It is logical that this question should be asked precisely today, as we mark the 33d anniversary of the establishment of this military-political alliance among European socialist countries.

The atmosphere in which the seven socialist countries have been protecting peace throughout the last 3 decades is marked by a dynamic pace of political development both in Europe and the world. If it is true that the Warsaw Pact has always conformed to the requirement of settling international problems through political means and in a peaceful manner, the skill, methods, and approaches of achieving this goal have been constantly developed and improved, and this includes the rejection of a series of theoretical-tactical concepts that are already outdated, or are becoming outdated.

There was a time when peace could be effectively protected only through successfully catching up with the opponent in the field of conventional arms, but especially in the field of missile-nuclear armaments. The military parity with NATO that has been achieved ensured an equal level of security. However, even prior to this watershed in world politics, the Warsaw Pact member states systematically proposed realistic and feasible ideas in trying to halt the arms and armaments' race. However, when parity became an undeniable fact the peace-making initiative of these countries manifested itself with particular strength and assumed new dimensions, scope, and effect.

In advancing toward the lofty goal of establishing a world free of nuclear weapons, a world no longer threatened by military violence, the socialist countries have unmistakably and accurately defined the basic guiding principles of their policy in relation to the other states in the following terms: **They will never start military actions unless they become the target of military aggression; they will never be the first to use nuclear weapons; they have no territorial claims as regards any other state; they do not treat any state or nation as their enemy.**

These levers of the Warsaw Pact's defense doctrine (solemnly confirmed at the 1987 meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin) found and are finding their extensive practical application in the policy conducted by the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries. Could it, otherwise, have been possible to achieve the signing of the INF Treaty, the signing of the first treaty providing real nuclear disarmament, without the readiness of the seven member states, and of the Soviet Union, in particular, of course, which acted on behalf of its allies? Naturally, this treaty was the result of an agreement between partners. However, without in the least underestimating the contribution of the United States and of its allies to the beginning of nuclear disarmament, justice requires us to stress, in the first place, the creative approach of the Soviet Union and of its allies. In overcoming outdated ideas about the necessity of a total symmetry in the disarmament process, about meticulously calculated balances of weapons, overcoming the lack of confidence in certain verification measures, including on-site inspections, **the seven socialist countries presented themselves to the world with a totally modern concept of reasonable sufficiency and necessary minimal defense means.** The Warsaw Pact member states revealed the possibility of solutions in asymetric proportions, contributing to the elimination of historically accumulated lack of balance in individual types of weapons. Under the influence of this approach, which also the other side should naturally take into consideration, intense negotiations are now underway on the 50-percent limitation of strategic weapons, under the condition of not admitting the militarization of outer space, and negotiations on the destruction of chemical weapons, halting nuclear arms tests, and on the limitation of conventional weapons are being conducted.

The Warsaw Pact has been and remains the reliable defense shield of socialism, capable of effectively resisting any threat, wherever it may come from. Disarmament is a method of alleviating tension and confrontation, of increasing confidence, and it represents a specific form of asserting the new political thinking. However, it is not and cannot be a one-sided, unreciprocated step toward a "farewell to arms." No one intends to give up the existing military-strategic parity, because this would be a renunciation of the guarantee that armed aggression can be stopped. While the Warsaw Pact does not need any greater security than other countries, it will never consent to accept less security. In the era of nuclear weapons, security, like the water level of connected vessels, can only be one and the same for all. **This is why, in defining disarmament as a priority task in all spheres, the Warsaw Pact is an active factor in the process of creating a system of comprehensive international security excluding a lack of balance of forces, preventing that the interests of one political system should prevail over the interests of another system.**

Not only the dynamic pace of development in the political approach of the Warsaw Pact member states to other countries is a remarkable phenomenon of recent years. The process of raising the level of cooperation within the alliance itself is very fast and efficient as well. The role of the Political Consultative Committee—the leading organ of the Warsaw Pact—as well as the role of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Defense Ministers' Committee was also enhanced. Prerequisites for the expansion of mutual assistance, as well as for a wider scope of coordination, and for unity of action are expanding. **The increased initiative is a strong expression of equal rights and mutual responsibility of the**

Warsaw Pact member states. Each of these member countries is adopting important initiatives for the consolidation of stability in its own geographical are...

Bulgaria's creative ideas for a political, economic, and ecological cooperation in the Balkans, for the liberation of our peninsula from mass destruction weapons enjoy the full approval of our allies. This support makes our initiatives even more authoritative and important. At the same time, international and regional forums and high level meetings are an opportunity for our country to invest all its high political prestige in support of the necessary peace initiatives adopted by the other allied states.

Thus, the Warsaw Pact more and more fully and efficiently reveals its own dual essence: to be strong and capable of resisting any aggression—and at the same time—to be able to stretch out its peaceful hand to all people for understanding and cooperation.

In the course of the passing years initial definitions and concepts of the Warsaw Pact may change, however the core of the Pact signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955—namely its loyalty to socialism and world peace—remains unchanged and untouched by time.

Pact Session, Military Doctrine Viewed

AU1705200188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 88 p 4

[Captain Ivan Genov article, under rubric "Weekly International Review"]

[Text] The session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in Sofia coincided with the 33d anniversary of the fraternal defensive alliance. This provides a further reason for singling the session out from the flow of events, despite the working nature of the meeting.

Very often we devote a lot of space in our international columns to reports and commentaries on the military preparations of the United States and NATO. Materials appear rather more seldom on the activities of the Warsaw Pact aimed at strengthening the collective defensive capability and on the tasks that the military organs of the alliance are resolving. At the same time, many of our readers are interested in the military organization of the alliance—whether we are falling behind the United States or NATO in any respect, and so forth.

Problems relating to the preparation and conduct of defensive actions by the Joint Armed Forces are a primary task in the activity of the Warsaw Pact military leadership. This task stems from the fundamental premise of our collective military doctrine that the armed forces of the allied states are maintained at a sufficient state of combat readiness to prevent them from being taken by surprise and, in the event of an attack being launched against them, to enable them to crushingly repel the aggressor. Here our efforts are totally subordinate to the main political task of the modern day, namely to prevent any war, whether nuclear or conventional.

The organization system of the alliance reliably guarantees the fulfillment of these tasks. "The system contains no superfluous units," Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, stated in an interview. "The military organization of our alliance: the Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command, the Headquarters Staff of the Joint Armed Forces, and the national ministries of defense are doing everything necessary to maintain the armed forces of the fraternal countries at a level of combat readiness that will enable them to repulse any attack from outside against any state of the socialist community. Their activity is responsive in nature and, what is more, is far removed from the intention to increase the armed forces and arms of the allied states beyond the level required for defense and repelling possible aggression."

In the world, however, the threat of war remains. The West is continually stepping up its militarist preparations. In this situation the Warsaw Pact military leadership, when discussing at its sessions the priority tasks for strengthening peace and security, inevitably concentrates its attention on increasing the defensive might of the allied states to such a level as to exclude the military supremacy of imperialism over socialism. There is no doubt that the Sofia session that has just ended has made its own contribution to this goal.

Defense Support Group Chairman Interviewed

AU1705165988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 88 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski, chairman of the Central Council of the Defense Support Organization, by Rumyana Simeonova, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent—place and date not given]

[Text] Recently the BCP Central Committee Secretariat reviewed and adopted "the Basic Premises of the Concept on Restructuring the Defense Support Organization [DSO]." On this occasion Rumyana Simeonova, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board, asked Lt Gen Trifon Balkanski, chairman of the DSO Central Council, to comment on the basic elements of the document.

[Simeonova] Comrade Balkanski, how will the DSO develop under the new conditions and what is its place in the self-management system?

[Balkanski] Preserving its state-public character the DSO will expand the public principle in its activity, and in its functional and structural aspects it will become an organic part of the self-managing communities. The

principle of elected delegates will be introduced in forming the leading organs. A creative work atmosphere will be created in the elected organs, while criticism, self-criticism, and glasnost will strengthen. The center of activity in various areas will be transferred to the self-managing communities themselves—the labor collectives of the enterprises, schools, offices, townships, and municipalities. The plans on the socioeconomic development of the municipalities will envisage means of ensuring the organization's activity.

[Simeonova] The organization disposes of a solid study, repair-work, and production basis. Do you envisage changes in its use? What are the possibilities to develop economic activity in the DSO?

[Balkanski] In future the enterprises and municipalities will create only the most essential material-technical basis. Study-training and competition complex centers will be created for developing high sports skill. Economic activity will develop in two directions—training specialists for the national economy and the production sphere whenever this serves the DSO interests. It is possible to use free production capacities for the use of the population, if the necessary spare parts are provided. Thus the training-production capacities will be most rationally used.

[Simeonova] What is the goal of the planned restructuring of the DSO?

[Balkanski] To introduce qualitative changes in the patriotic education of the population and mastering the technical subjects. All activities developed by the DSO will contribute to more effectively educating the youth as loyal defenders of the motherland, and as strong and creative personalities which possess an active and vital position.

Interparliamentary Union Head Holds Talks

Received by Tanchev

AU1605183388 Sofia BTA in English
1754 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union. The guest is visiting this country in connection with the signing of a protocol on the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held in Sofia this year.

Mr Petur Tanchev expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian state leadership over the fact that Bulgaria will host the representative forum of the Interparliamentary Union for the second time.

Mr Pierre Cornillon stressed Bulgaria's active participation in the activity of the Interparliamentary Union, the desire of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group to cooperate for the carrying out of various initiatives. An example in this respect is the forthcoming meeting in Sofia of parliamentarists on the question of the turning of the Balkans and other regions in Europe into zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Received by Balev

AU1705180488 Sofia BTA in English
1741 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA)—Today Mr Milko Balev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly, met Mr Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union.

The guest was acquainted with Bulgaria's development over the past few years and in particular with the profound restructuring underway in all spheres of life.

The two observed that the processes of innovation in the socialist countries reveal new possibilities for promoting East-West relations. They expressed their conviction that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Moscow will have a favorable influence on the work of the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union. It was stressed that as a hosting country Bulgaria will provide all necessary conditions for the successful work of this forum.

The meeting was also attended by the chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group Mr Petur Vutov.

Mr Pierre Cornillon also met Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

IPU Autumn Meeting Planned for Sofia

AU1705140988 Sofia BTA in English
1207 GMT 17 May 88

["Bulgaria To Host Interparliamentary Conference"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA)—Mr Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, [IPU] and Mr Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, today signed an agreement under which Bulgaria will organize the 80th Interparliamentary Conference this autumn.

After 1977, when the IPU held its 64th conference in Sofia, this is the second time that this country will have hosted such a forum.

Sofia-Ankara Talks Described as 'Useful'

AU1605142288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 88 p 4

[Editorial article: "Mutually Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] The meetings and talks of the joint Bulgarian-Turkish working groups dealing with economic and political questions which were held in Ankara and Sofia

from 9 through 11 May 1988 represented a favorable opportunity once more to see that the path toward good neighborliness and understanding goes through a mutually advantageous dialogue based on equal rights.

Two and one-half months following the signing of a Bulgarian-Turkish protocol on the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey, meetings of specially established working groups were held in the capitals of the two countries. These organs will further pursue the discussion on questions of common interests in the political and economic sectors.

In Ankara Minister Khristo Khristov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, was received by Mesut Yilmaz, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey. In Sofia Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Nuzhet Kandemir, leader of the Turkish delegation and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Turkey.

The two joint groups accomplished a considerable amount of work. In Ankara opinions were exchanged on a wide range of problems of mutual interest in the purpose of intensifying bilateral cooperation in the sectors of trade, transportation, mining, production of agricultural equipment, telecommunications equipment, chemical industry, ship building, ship repair, veterinary care, tourism, and others.

In Sofia the agenda of the joint working group on political questions was coordinated, including problems subjected to discussion and their solution within the framework of this group's further activities. An agreement was reached to hold further meetings of the joint working groups on the basis of reciprocal hosting, by the end of June, or the beginning of July 1988. We can expect that, following the second series of discussions, the visit of Mesut Yilmaz, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, to Bulgaria, which was agreed upon in Belgrade, may actually take place. During the talks between Minister Petur Mladenov and his Turkish guest, the results of the activities of the two joint working groups will be discussed and opportunities for a further, gradual normalization of bilateral relations will be mapped out.

The talks held in Ankara and Sofia demonstrate that the correct path has been chosen, that a correct trend has been adopted, likely to produce positive results. Life confirms the topical character of the Bulgarian-Turkish protocol signed on 23 February 1988, which represents a solid basis for a useful dialogue, based on equal rights, on all aspects of Bulgarian-Turkish relations, on the basis of the existing realities, without any interference in each other's domestic affairs, and in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual advantage. It is true that differences exist and continue to exist, that each of the two countries is emphasizing one or the other aspect of bilateral relations. It is also true that these differences cannot be eliminated with one stroke, the more so since some of them were inherited from the past and have been accumulating throughout several centuries. The main thing, however, is that the representatives of Bulgaria and Turkey expressed their readiness to further develop their relations in the spheres of mutual interest, a readiness which is dictated by the long-term interests of our two peoples.

Political realism, patience, and the search for mutually acceptable formulas on the basis of a balance of interests are the only possible path leading to a further pursuit of the dialogue for the normalization and intensification of Bulgarian-Turkish relations in the spirit of the common, favorable trends that are prevailing in Europe and all over the world. It is a positive factor that the first, encouraging steps have already been accomplished in this respect.

CSSR-PRC Relations Prior to Jakes Visit

LD1805125888 Prague CTK in English
1156 GMT 18 May 88

[By Pavel Urban]

[Text] Beijing May 18 (CTK correspondent)—Next week's official friendly visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to China, confirming the full normalization of relations between the Czechoslovak and Chinese Communist Parties, will take place at a time highly important for both socialist countries.

Both are taking new measures to promote socialist democracy and involve the broadest masses of the working people in the management and government of the socialist state so that the potentials and advantages of socialism could be still more evident. This was confirmed by the 13th congress of the new Parliament, as well as by the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 7th and 9th sessions of its Central Committee.

Relations between the country with the largest population in the world and the country in the heart of Europe have a long-standing tradition. The Czechoslovak people supported with great sympathies the revolutionary path of the Chinese people and welcomed the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949, immediately recognized it and began developing all-round mutual relations with the Asian state.

The new development of contacts has many forms. The XINHUA news agency has for instance informed about the interest in Chinese TV sets imported to Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak economists are interested in the Chinese bill on enterprises, the Supraphon Gramophone Corporation cooperates with Chinese partners. Mutual trade exchanges are to rise by 30 per cent this year. China has appreciated the initiative declared by Milos Jakes aimed at the further relation of tension on the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states.

The importance of Milos Jakes' visit must be viewed in the context of the conditions in which both socialist states pursue their home and foreign policy. Reforms are being implemented under the firm leadership of the Communist Parties, which does not mean that some questions are not being solved in different ways.

However, Czechoslovakia and China have identical or close views on many basic issues of the present time. This is why an exchange of experiences is highly important as it can show what is peculiar to the policy of each party and what, on the other hand, would be of use also to other parties. China and Czechoslovakia have the advantage that the dialogue is developing in the spirit of the traditions of deep friendship and mutual respect between the two countries' peoples, something which will certainly be confirmed also by Milos Jakes' visit.

Leaders, Athletes Anticipate Seoul Olympics

Polednik Cited on Olympics

AU1605103388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
11 May 88 p 8

[Milos Jerie report: "To Do Everything for Success at the Summer Olympics; J. Polednik Elected as Chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee"]

[Text] Prague—A plenary session of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee was held in Prague on Tuesday [10 May]. Comrade Jindrich Polednik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association [CSTV] Central Committee, was elected its new chairman, succeeding the late Antonin Himl. The participants in the session evaluated, among other things, the Czechoslovak team's results at the winter Olympic games in Calgary and assessed the course of Czechoslovak athletes' preparation for the summer Olympic games in Seoul.

Jindrich Polednik stressed in his speech that the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee must seek new ways and means of enhancing its authority in the international Olympic movement. Speaking about the approaching Seoul games, he said that the favorable international situation has a positive impact on the Olympic idea and spirit, too. It is to be expected that, although South Korea is a country with great internal political conflicts, the most representative summer Olympic games to date will be organized in Seoul. At the same time, he called to mind the fact that South Korea is economically a strong country that wants to demonstrate its strength during the Olympics and is interested in the games' success. But domestic political conflicts or provocations during the games cannot be ruled out either. In this connection, Comrade Jindrich Polednik said that it is necessary that, next to the organizers, the socialist states, too, jointly see to the athletes' safety. However, we must also reckon with an inordinate commercialization of the Seoul games. It is up to the functionaries of our performance sports to make Czechoslovak Olympians thoroughly familiar with the situation in South Korea so that they are duly prepared for the stay in the venue of the Olympics, not only in terms of sporting performance but also politically and socially.

"It is always difficult to win an Olympic medal," Comrade Jindrich Polednik remarked. "But in Seoul it will be even more difficult." The performance of athletes in the world has increased again in recent years. The United States has invested great sums of money in the preparation of its contestants; the PRC will want to win its spurs as a big power in sports; we are well aware of the qualities of the USSR and GDR athletes; and the South Korean Olympians, too, are waiting for their chances in their domestic environment.

In his report on the preparation of Czechoslovak Olympians for Seoul, Pavel Klapus, deputy chairman of the CSTV Central Committee, stressed that stricter criteria for the nomination of contestants have been chosen. Only those will be given an opportunity to compete who stand good chances of reaching the finals. "There is no gain without pain," he said. He also informed the participants in the session of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee about a recent visit by a group of Czechoslovak experts to the venue of the Olympics. The group was convinced, he said, that, from organizational and technical viewpoints, prerequisites exist for the Olympic games to take place at the expected sporting level. The construction of the sports area has been completed, with only two exceptions, and work on the Olympic Village, which will be only modestly equipped, is also in the finishing stages.

It is expected that the CSSR will compete in 16 to 18 different sports and that between 150 and 170 Olympians will defend our colors in Seoul.

Strougal Receives IOC President

LD1605165088 Prague CTK in English
1527 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The Czechoslovak Premier appreciated Juan Antonio Samaranch's interest in sport events taking place in Czechoslovakia. He stressed the significance of the second international congress "Sport for All" which opened here today and in which the IOC president is participating.

The president of the International Olympic Committee highly praised the level of Czechsolovak sport and recalled the contribution of the late chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association Antonin Himl to the development of the Olympic movement.

The two representatives also discussed questions of the development of sport both at the level of top performance and mass physical training.

Samaranch Cited on Olympics

LD1705205788 Prague CTK in English
1551 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Prague May 17 (CTK)—All countries have open doors to participate in the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul, chairman of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch stressed at a press conference here today.

Samaranch, currently taking part in the second international congress "Sport for All" here, regretted that some states have refused to participate in the Olympic Games, and stressed that it will be above all the sportsmen who will suffer from it. He informed journalists about some program aspects of the Olympic games, which count with an expansion of the program of the winter games, while observing the principle to hold them exclusively on snow and ice.

The policy of new thinking means above all an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, he underlined. This process has a favourable reflection also in the Olympic movement, where the number of problems is decreasing and that of positive phenomena increasing. This positively influences also the development of sport, Samaranch said, and expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit in Moscow will bring further positive results.

Strougal Attends Olympic Ceremony

LD1705203888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1330 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, presented today, in the presence of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gold, silver, and bronze Olympic badges to some 200 Olympic game medal winners. Also present at the festive gathering of successful Czechoslovak sportsmen in the Palace of Culture in Prague was Jindrich Polednik, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Culture and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee. In a short address, Mr Samaranch expressed appreciation for results achieved by Czechoslovak athletes and wished our athletes the best results in the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul. Vera Caslavska-Odlozilova, winner of 11 Olympic medals, thanked the International Olympic Committee on behalf of the honored athletes.

Strougal Attends Medal Winners Gala

LD1805001388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, who is the guest of the international congress Sport for All, presented gold, silver, and bronze Olympic medals to 260 Czechoslovak medal winners in the Palace of Culture today.

Present at the ceremony was Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Our reporter Ales Prochazka spoke with him

[Begin Recording] [Prochazka] What were your thoughts when seeing dozens of our sportsmen who spread the good name of Czechoslovakia in the world?

[Strougal] I think that this initiative of the International Olympic Committee to hold this gala ceremony in Czechoslovakia, and gradually in all countries that are members of the Olympic Committee, is a great opportunity to think of the history and also of the future of sports. Thanks to this initiative we have been able to meet all those famous sportsmen. I saw some faces today

for the first time. It is admirable how these people were able to break records in their time. The times are changing and demands are increasing. Still we could say that what we have seen here today is our generation because what happened 10-15 years ago is still what we call our times and we must admire people who during their sporting life won eight or ten medals, most of them gold.

[Prochazka] What do you wish for Czechoslovak sports, not only for the summer Olympic games in Seoul beginning in 4 weeks, but also for other top competitions?

[Strougal] Regardless of Seoul and of what is happening in our country this year, we must do a bit of hard thinking because the best conditions for the work of these people are now always created and we must learn a lot and do much in this direction. However once we have chosen, and chosen well, our top sportsmen then they will have to give what is expected from them: the will and the pride to do well, hard work, and self-denial, which are expected from top sportsmen. We must ask for it and demand it.

Further Reportage on Strougal Visit to Brazil

Opens Sao Paulo Exhibition

LD1305131588 Prague CTK in English 1027 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Sao Paulo, May 13 (CTK correspondent)—The distance across two continents and one ocean is no obstacle to Czechoslovak-Brazilian friendship, Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed opening the Czechoslovak National Exhibition in Sao Paulo Thursday night.

He noted that Czechoslovakia is presenting at Czechoslovexpo the selection of the best it can offer as proof of the work and capabilities of its people.

The exhibition in Sao Paulo is mainly to provide exhausting [as received] information to Brazilian partners on the products and potential of the Czechoslovak engineering industry. Lectures and seminars will be held on these subjects at the exhibition, to last till May 22, next week.

Skodaexport, which has exported a dozen water and thermal power stations to Brazil in the last three decades, focuses its presentation on this promising branch. There are also textile and tanning machines, diesel engines, tramcars and other products.

Later in the evening, Governor of the State of Sao Paulo Orestes Guercia said at a dinner for the Czechoslovak guest that Sao Paulo wishes to develop relations with Czechoslovakia and wants to participate also in the future in Czechoslovak-Brazilian trade exchanges and other forms of cooperation.

Lubomir Strougal noted that Czechoslovakia has built the largest number of water power plants in the Sao Paulo state.

He stresssed that Czechoslovakia considers Brazil not only a traditional but also perspective [as received] partner. It is the first country in Latin America with which Czechoslovakia wants to thoroughly change its cooperation to new forms, including joint production programs and joint ventures for instance within Latin American economic integration, the Czechoslovak premier said.

Strougal Views Trade Prospects

LD1705113188 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 May 88

[Excerpts] Prior to his departure from Brazil, Comrade Strougal gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists: [passage omitted]

[Question] It is our production enterprises which will finally have to implement the economic agreement and the intended projects which have been discussed during this visit. What do you think: What would our enterprises, interested in the foreign currency proceeds, think about these agreements? Would they not be concerned and approach carefully a country which is known in our country for its great debts and its daily inflation growth?

[Strougal] First it must be said that Brazilian-Czechoslovak trade is developing normally: That is, Brazilian customers are paying their way; there are no unpaid bills and the firms with which we work are solvent. Therefore, the macroeconomic picture of Brazil's indebtness cannot be transferred to Czechoslovak-Brazilian relations. Will our enterprises be interested in trade with Brazil or will they not? Those who want to be enterprising and want to be successful under the reform, with the new economic mechanism and the dynamic advancement of Czechoslovakia, must be able to cope with these conditions. Those who not know how to do this will not be able to cope. The Brazilian market is an open one. It is a very interesting and a very wide market. And I say Czechoslovakia has a good name here which is an important discovery. Structurally, the needs of Brazil harmonize with the structure of our economy. It means they want power production units, textile machinery, cement works, various machinery products, [words indistinct]. This will, contrary to what you are saying, help our export performance. Brazil is a very promising country in this direction and I repeat that its indebtness does not need to worry us at this stage, as we are in contact with firms which are very reliable and solvent.

Shortcomings in Tourism With USSR Revealed

AU1705193788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 88 P 6

["zr"-signed article: "Tourism Without Embellishment; Soviet Periodical on Some Problems of Soviet Excursions to the CSSR and Czechoslovak to the USSR"]

[Text] Numerous problems have cropped up, especially of late, in tourist exchange between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. This is the subject with which the Soviet periodical ARGUMENTS AND FACTS, citing TASS, deals in an article headlined Foreign Tourism Without Embellishment. The article states:

"The simplification of the formalities when arranging tourist trips to the socialist countries has sharply increased interest in this kind of tourism. But the standard of the services does not always correspond sufficiently to the development of tourism. Thus, for example, RUDE PRAVO has published already twice this year material analyzing shortcomings in the work of the tourist agencies of our countries.

"A total of 29,000 Czechoslovak tourists visited the USSR last year, and 151,000 Soviet tourists visited the CSSR. In the not so distant past, tourist agencies were proud of these figures and their increase. However, that year more than 800 complaints about CEDOK's services were lodged, and INTURIST had similar problems.

"After the perturbing signal of 1987, this year one can also expect new elements of negative nature in the development of tourism between the two countries. For example, some 600 groups of Soviet tourists will be accomodated in cities near Prague because of the shortage of hotels, although the program envisages staying and sightseeing in the CSSR's capital. In the interest of the fulfillment of the plan of foreign currency receipts, Prague hotels prefer Western tourists.

"At the same time CEDOK is authorized to strictly supervise the quality of services for Czechoslovak tourists in the USSR. The Soviet partner, often without substantiation, does not fulfill his contractual obligations in respect to accomodation and services for CSSR tourists, and high-handedly changes the routes of excursions. It has become a rule that a guide is not allocated to a Czechoslovak group. According to a statement by CEDOK's leading officials, the services for Czechoslovak tourists have been deteriorating from one year to another. The most interesting routes are offered to Czechoslovak tourists in periods in which there is the least demand—late fall, winter, and early spring. The USSR practices formalistic approach to organizing meetings of Czechoslovak tourists with the Soviet working people.

"At a recent INTURIST's bourse in Moscow, the CEDOK representative did not get anything that he selected for Czechoslovak tourists. It was revealed that the bourse accomodated only tourist agencies from the capitalist countries. The Czechoslovak side is of the opinion that such situation, will yield nothing but harm. Thousands of Czechoslovak tourists are returning from the USSR in bad moods and with the feeling that they wasted their money.

"Mutual demands are fully justified. It is time to resolve them without delay. The economic instruments and the seeking of new forms of commercial activity in the present period do not correspond to the achieved level of tourist exchange, which is—whether we admit it or not—concentrating on rich tourists from the West," the ARGUMENTS AND FACTS periodical writes.

Finnish Social Democrat on Relations With CPCZ
AU1305170588 Prage RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 88 p 6

[Interview with Pirjo Ala-Kapee, second deputy chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, by Miroslav Courton in Helsinki: "Opportunity To Get To Know Each Other Better"—date not given]

[Excerpts] The Republic of Finland is playing a significant role in the detente process in Europe. Its representatives are systematically striving to implement the Final Act of the CSCE (which was signed in Helsinki) and to creatively develop the main focus of the CSCE—friendship, cooperation, detente, and the disarmament which is linked with it. That is why our RUDE PRAVO special reporter in Helsinki asked Pirjo Ala-Kapee, second deputy chairman of the strongest political formation in the country—the ruling Finnish Social Democratic Party (SSDP)—for an interview. [passage omitted]

[Courton] Finland is promoting the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe; but the realization of this idea is not without certain difficulties....

[Ala-Kapee] Finland and Sweden belong to the neutral countries, while Norway is a member of the NATO pact; and the Soviet Union, too, has its own interests. That is why we must consider the views of all countries in the region, and strive to find an acceptable solution. In this context we consider our efforts to develop cooperation between the Scandinavian social-democratic parties a significant factor of our policy. I think that these relations can be justly called very close. The main role in them is played by the promotion of the peace policy, but sociopolitical issues (on which we have similar views) are also not being neglected.

[Courton] How do you assess SSDP-CPCZ relations?

[Ala-Kapee] We assess our relations with the CPCZ positively, and consider their further development important (in the same way that we consider all positive contacts important). However, I believe that it is not merely a matter of SSDP-CPCZ relations. Because I come from Vantaa (a city near Helsinki—RUDE PRAVO note), which has partnership relations with Mlada Boleslav, I stand closer to Czechoslovakia. Thus it is not merely the state agencies and political parties that are cooperating, but also ordinary citizens, who are being

offered the opportunity to get to know each other better. That is why I regard the development of partnership contacts as a good and stimulating form of mutual relations. [passage omitted]

Microelectronics Deployment Discussed
AU1605105688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 88 p 2

["EV"-signed article: "Computers at the Center of Interest; Plans of the Mikroelektronika Association"]

[Text] Prague (Our correspondent)—The Mikroelektronika association, which the Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative of Slusovice was mainly responsible for starting, today already has 122 members, of which three are collective members. Enterprises of the electrical engineering industry, agricultural cooperatives, institutes of higher learning, the Academies of Sciences and such identify themselves with the Mikroelektronika association. The association has been in existence 6 months and Hungary, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the FRG, and France have shown interest in it, as well as the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The second meeting of its members, which was held in Prague on Tuesday [10 May] mainly set the rules of the "game" within the association. Any organization that contributes in some way to the enhancement of microelectronics, to some types of consumer electronics, such as, for example, electronic toys, various household electrical products, and to the industrial application of microelectronics, may apply for membership. There should be no duplication of production in our country, and there are no plans, therefore, to produce videorecorders and color television sets, for example, into which the state has already invested considerable sums of money. Microcomputers and their peripherals continue to remain at the center of attention. The association's activity should be evident as soon as possible and as much as possible in the sphere of education. Talks are under way with the Ministry of Education of the Czech SR on equipping classrooms with standardized labs having 10 to 20 eight-byte microcomputers.

Another purpose of the Prague meeting was the division of the individual organizations' activity—to put it concisely, they can be divided into producers of hardware and software. Another objective of the consortium is to establish the so-called work center [zasobnik prace], which would be run from a united center, and which would bring together suggestions to those interested in membership for activity according to their possibilities.

Charter's Vohryzek Views Current Changes
PM1705151588 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 May 88 p 22

[Undated interview with Charter 77 signatory Josef Vohryzek by Staffan Bruun: "Charter 77 Has Some Influence, But: 'Don't Expect Another Prague Spring'"]

[Text] Prague—The situation in Czechoslovakia is not entirely hopeless. Cultural life has become freer. Small theater groups can work. Literature that only a few years ago was being censored is now appearing. This is one of the results of opposition activities.

"The government has been forced to retreat, to compromise. Jaroslav Seifert was long published only by underground presses. He was banned. But now his books are appearing through proper publishing houses and reaching a wide audience."

This is how Josef Vohryzek described the small steps forward in Czechoslovakia. At the end of the sixties he was a director of a publishing house and a translator of Swedish literature. He speaks perfect Swedish. Like so many others, Vohryzek was affected by Gustav Husak's purges in the seventies and was fired.

"I have not been able to practice my actual profession since 1972. Up to my retirement 2 years ago I earned a living from assorted manual work," Vohryzek said.

He received me on a warm spring evening at his home in a Prague suburb. He wears dark glasses and sees badly. He has recently had an eye operation.

He was one of the 250 critics of the regime who signed the Charter 77 petition in 1977 demanding that the government follow the CSCE agreement signed in Helsinki the previous year. That was the first expression of opposition after the silence that began in 1969.

"Something had to be done. After the purges in the early seventies Czechoslovakia was like Albania. Only the most incompetent remained in the party. The silence was total.

"Today there has been a change for the better. A generation that grew up in the seventies has started to take over. This is a clear step forward."

Josef Vohryzek has seen nothing of glasnost or greater openness in Czechoslovakia.

"The new leadership uses the rhetoric, the word. But that is all. They stress loyalty to the party. No one talks about democratization."

The opposition in Czechoslovakia, which chiefly comprises intellectuals and artists, has adapted to a life where it cannot openly practice its art.

Banned books, journals, and tapes are produced in samizdat.

This means that they are spread by being typed time and time again in many copies and then distributed. And tapes are recorded over and over again.

"Many books were first banned and then appeared in samizdat. Later they were permitted. Jaroslav Seifert was a samizdat writer right up to the time he received the Nobel Prize," Vohryzek said.

Theater performances are given in private homes to audiences of a handful of people. Many of the dominant theatrical figures from 1968 are not allowed to appear in public.

Ever since its foundation, Charter 77 has been persecuted by the regime. Josef Vohryzek has been arrested several times but never held for more than a few hours. The aim was simply to stop him from taking part in meetings.

"Today the police have stopped imprisoning well-known people. People who are well known in the West are left in peace. Because of the negative publicity in the West, the government does not think it worth sentencing well-known chartists.

"However, those unknown in the West have a bad time of it. Many are in prison. The Defense Committee for the Unjustly Prosecuted, VONS, follows all cases where people are harassed, discriminated against, arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned for political reasons.

"The problem is that many do not contact VONS and do not make themselves known. Relatives think that someone who serves his sentence anonymously will have an easier time. That is why they do not contact VONS. So no one knows exactly how many political prisoners there are in Czechoslovakia. Also, many people do not even know that VONS exists.

"The police method of exploiting people's fear is typical of a police state."

Each year Charter 77 chooses three official spokesmen. They all have an equally bad time.

"Last year's three spokesmen were immediately dismissed from their jobs. This year the same happened. Stanislav Devaty, who is one of this year's spokesmen, is having a very hard time.

"He is arrested often and brutally treated by the police. For example, they have forced him to strip and stand by an open window for several hours in the middle of winter. Once a police dog was brought in. It stood growling and showing its teeth a few centimeters from his sexual organ. The dog was allowed to carry on like this for several minutes.

"That is their way of insulting and harassing people."

The authorities' problem is that Charter 77 cannot be banned under law.

"No, because we do not exist. We have no organization, no executive board, no membership list, no meetings, no membership fees, and no elections. We are simply an initiative that thousands of people have signed.

"That is why the authorities' tactic has been to say nothing about Charter 77."

In the years leading up to 1972, Josef Vohryzek translated 25 books into Czech. Writers such as Eyvind Johnson, Lars Ahlin, August Strindberg, and Stig Dagerman have been translated by Vohryzek. Since 1972 he has not been able to translate a single book.

[Bruun] Twenty years have passed since the invasion. Could it have been avoided?

[Vohryzek] "That was much discussed in the seventies. If we had been more cautious, the invasion would clearly only have been delayed. If on the other hand, we had proceeded more energetically we could have presented the Soviet Union with a fait accompli.

"The question is not important. The most decisive factor was the Soviet attitude, which is that its satellite states have no right of self-determination whereas the Soviet Union has the right to make decisions that apply within the borders of the other countries.

"But the invasion was not something that had to happen. There was hesitation in Moscow. One of the keenest people was to be found not in the Soviet Union but in Berlin; it was GDR leader Walter Ulbricht."

Josef Vohryzek said that the number of troops was not decisive for the attack.

"If the Soviet Union had thought it would meet determined resistance, it might perhaps never have come. We should perhaps have stressed Czechoslovakia's sovereignty with more determination and demonstrated that we were firmly determined to defend it, that we would not tolerate outside interference.

"But what point is there in this line of thought?"

[Bruun] When will we see the next Prague Spring? When will the winter be over?

[Vohryzek] "Oh, that will take time. Here we have no organization, no shopfloor activity like they have in Poland. Also, we do not have the same tradition. In the last 20 years people have ceased to bother about politics. The dissatisfaction is channeled into a black market, private life, and material advantages.

"The police keep a close watch on all large and more strategic workplaces. The least agitation is discovered and the "guilty party" has to go.

"The leadership change in December, when Milos Jakes took over for Gustav Husak, indicates a certain hesitation in the leadership. It does not really know what it wants. However, the fact that the change took place was a clear reflection of the new policies in the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the only thing that has happened is that the masters changed jobs.

"It is very clear that the party leadership does not like Gorbachev's policies at all. The dissatisfaction can be seen in many ways."

One way is that Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA is no longer freely on sale in Prague. In the past it was on sale everywhere, but no one bought it. Today there are only a few hundred copies, and it is very difficult to get hold of. On the black market, people pay several times the actual price for a copy of PRAVDA.

[Bruun] What have the Soviet reforms in common with Dubcek's 1968 program?

[Vohryzek] "Very little. Gorbachev's program is dictated from above. During the Prague Spring all the changes took place from impulses from below. The free formation of public opinion arose. The most important thing was that censorship was suspended and that a new law on press freedom was passed. It made censorship impossible for all time.

"The party was no longer able to exercise authoritarian control. And clearly it was the party's weaker position and new role that was most dangerous to the Soviet leadership."

Press Briefing on Draft Social Benefits Law

AU1605140088 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 11 May 88 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Part of a Long-Term Concept; Press Conference on the Draft Law on Social Benefits"—boldface passages as published]

[Excerpts] Prague—**The sociopolitical significance of the draft of the government law on social benefits was explained yesterday [10 May] by Vladimir Marik, deputy minister of labor and social affairs, at the regular press conference held in Prague by the Office of CSSR Government Presidium.** [passage omitted] Vladimir Marik stressed that the proposed legal amendment is part of a long-term state concept aimed at improving social benefits. In this context he stated that toward the end of the present 5-year period, the government wants to start raising pensions (depending on the economic situation) to correspond to the increases of wages and other incomes from work. This is a new, progressive feature of the CSSR's pension policy, Vladimir Marik said.

Dusan Rovensky, press representative of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, briefed the journalists on further reactions to the Czechoslovak proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states. He stated that this initiative is being positively received, and that interest in its development is intensifying. It has the full support of socialist countries; and, although NATO as such has not yet expressed its view, it is not to be excluded that we will receive a joint reply from it, since NATO is obviously still waiting for more specific details on of our proposals, the press representative said.

In connection with the third extraordinary UN General Assembly session on disarmament (to be held from 31 May to 25 June in New York), the press representative stated that this significant event can help accelerate the multilateral dialogue on disarmament. Dusan Rovensky then spoke of the deliberations at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, which began its sixth round on 15 April. In our view, there are realistic possibilities for it to gradually move into a concluding stage.

Dusan Rovensky also reacted to the declaration made on 29 April by the press representative of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who attempted to "censure" [karat] Czechoslovakia for allegedly violating human rights. This is a false accusation which I reject, Dusan Rovensky said. This does not help improve relations among states; it causes the international atmosphere to deteriorate and introduces a confrontational approach into the dialogue on human rights—an approach which leads nowhere. We are prepared to develop a constructive dialogue on human rights, but we reject both interference in our domestic affairs and confrontational tendencies of which the statement made by the press representative of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs was an example.

The press representative of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs also announced that a few days ago two groups of Czechoslovak experts, who had helped in the PRC's industrialization during the fifties, visited that country. Their present stay in the PRC is an expression of the reviving mutual contacts and a contribution to their development.

The journalists were also informed at the press conference that the CSSR Government had set up **a CSSR Government Presidium for its regular decisionmaking operations;** it consists of the premier, the first deputy premier, and the deputy premiers; and also of the minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission, the minister of finance, the CSSR Government minister and chairman of the CSSR Government's Legislation Council, and the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, who will be permanently invited members of the CSSR Government Presidium. They also were told that a total of 16 Federal Government auxiliary bodies have been disbanded—for instance, the International Economic and Research and Development Cooperation Council, the Physical Education and Sports Committee, the Government Energy Commission, and the Population Commission.

Committees Discuss Enterprise Bill

LD1605193988 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK)—A new Czechoslovak Government bill on state enterprises was discussed here Monday and recommended for approval to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly by members of the committees for industry, trade and transport of the House of the People and the House of the Nations.

The bill was presented before the committees by Deputy Minister, Secretary of the Government Committee for Planned Management of the National Economy Jaromir Matejka.

He said that the new Czechoslovak Law on State enterprises would be the first fundamental and key step towards the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia. It firmly fixes legal relations which would be respected also in elaborating other bills concerning the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economic mechanism.

After approval by the Czechoslovak supreme legislative body, the law should come into effect from July 1, 1988.

The new law significantly strengthens the economic independence of state enterprises and newly defines their rights and duties to the socialist state. The state will focus especially on the elaboration of a long-term strategy of the economic and social development of society, comprehensive prognose, long-term prospects and five-year plans, will deal with the management of structural changes and participation in the international division of labour. Its task will be also to create a stimulating atmosphere for socialist enterprise and economic competition between enterprises.

The law sets out the duties of enterprises in the social development of work teams, and determines the rights of work teams in the management of state enterprises, such as that new directors of enterprises will be elected by a secret ballot of the workers.

Conference Reveals Army's Shortcomings

AU1805184788 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 88 p 2

[Report by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Peter Bulik: "Communists of the Eastern Military District Confer; The Defense of the Fatherland Is the Foremost Task"]

[Text] Trencin—The Communists of the Eastern Military District drew up the balance sheet of their work in the past period yesterday [12 May]. Their deliberations were attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

A report frankly and critically analyzed the activity in all sectors which are run by the district's Communists. It noted that the district's party organization is implementing tasks determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of paramilitary policy. The report paid the greatest attention to the enhancement of the combat and mobilization readiness of troops, the application of the findings of the socialist military science and the results of scientific-technical development.

Successfully Fulfilled Tasks [subhead]

The report noted that the annual deliberations of Communists affirmed the strengthening of the party's influence on the enhancement of the awareness of responsibility among the members of the Eastern Military District when comprehensively ensuring the tasks of combat and mobilization readiness. It showed in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the allied exercises "Danube-86," "Mace-86," "Autumn-86," [Autumn Forger-86] and "Friendship-86." All the exercises confirmed the high combat standard of the troops and the commanders of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA].

The district's party organization paid systematic attention to the enhancement of the party's influence on the process of perfecting management [riadiaca] and organizational work, and strengthening of military discipline. Despite the good results, the management and organizational work of the district's Communists is in some spheres of activity marked by certain administrative methods. Quantity outweighed quality in the control activity, and checks were not always sufficiently coordinated. Some commanders- communists inadequately analyzed and implemented the conclusions of checks in practice.

Against Shortcomings [subhead]

The issue of discipline was exactingly assessed, too. There still are reserves as regards strengthening it. It did not succeed in all places in creating a critical atmosphere vis-a-vis various phenomena of the violation of discipline and indifferent approaches toward the fulfillment of tasks. The causes of the shortcomings are in the fact that in military collectives, in which such problems cropped up, there prevailed egoism and individualism on part of some individuals, misuse of a position by a public official, grossly disturbed relations between superiors and subordinates, egalitarianism and, finally, also a knowing distortion of the results of combat and political preparedness.

The ideopolitical work was profoundly analyzed. It was noted that the majority of members of the Eastern Military District assess contemporary international political events in the world from the class positions of the socialist community. However, the task to intensify

the patriotic and international education of all members of the CSLA and at the same time to enhance their political vigilance and watchfulness remains.

Attention to Education [subhead]

Military schools play an important role in our People's Army. The quality of teaching is good. Some schools and facilities—by their results and didactic methods—are even a model for civilian schools. But also here it is necessary to constantly seek new methods in the educational process, and introduce the latest scientific-technical findings in the educational process.

Comrade Ignac Janak was one of those who took part in the debate. He stressed that the conference is being held in an important period when our entire society enters a new stage in seeking ways to build socialism. The line of the strategy of the acceleration of social and economic development was determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress, at which it was stressed that we will be implementing it in restructuring as well as in the democratization of our society. He said that these objectives can be achieved only through a better management, organization of work, rational utilization of all raw and other materials, and better utilization of science and technology. All this must be accompanied by better discipline and order and the implementation of broader democratization in our society.

Conference on Nuclear Plant Construction

LD1705231088 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] The representatives of supply organizations and their parent offices discussed at a party economic aktiv progress made in building the nuclear power station in Mochovce.

In assessing the pace of construction, it was revealed that the accomplishment of specific tasks is lagging behind and this makes it more difficult to achieve the goal to put 20 440 megawatt units into trial operation between 1989-90. In order to consolidate the speed of construction and meet the deadline, specific tasks were set for officials in charge of the project.

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the aktiv demanded an improvement in managerial work at the construction site. He emphasized the importance of the coordination role of the investor in safeguarding the smooth continuation and followup of the work of the chief suppliers and the concentration of funds on the key specific tasks in building the nuclear power station.

Briefs

Tourism Agreement With FRG

An agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovak and FRG travel agencies was signed in Prague on Thursday [12 May]. Under the agreement, both sides will strive for the extension of offered trips, innovation of offered services, and the promotion of special kinds of tourism, such as study visits, sports and hunting trips, spa stays, and youth tourism. [Text] [*AU1705183988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 88 p 2*]

USSR Envoy in Berlin Receives U.S. Envoy Burt
LD1705163888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN)—Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, received on Tuesday Richard Burt, US ambassador in the FRG, in his capacity as head of the U.S. military administration in Berlin (West).

During the talks, which were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere, they discussed questions of mutual interest.

Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives in Austria
LD1705185288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 17 May (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived on Tuesday in Austria for an official visit. His visit is in response to an invitation from Dr Alois Mock, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, who warmly welcomed his guest at Vienna-Schwechat Airport. On the same day, Oskar Fischer was received by Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky in his official offices on the Ballhausplatz. GDR Ambassador to Austria Klaus Wolf took part in the meeting.

On Wednesday the two foreign ministers began their talks. Oskar Fischer's visit will serve bilateral relations and the discussion of international questions.

At the conclusion of his visit, the GDR foreign minister will give a speech on Friday before the plenum of the CSCE follow-up meeting.

Received by Vranitzky
LD1705190188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 17 May (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received for a talk in Vienna today by Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky. He arrived earlier today on an official visit to Austria and was warmly welcomed by Dr Alois Mock, vice chancellor and foreign minister, at Vienna-Schwechat Airport.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to Federal Chancellor Vranitzky greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which the federal chancellor warmly reciprocated. The two noted with satisfaction that the political dialogue and fruitful relations in economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres between the two states are developing continuously to their mutual interest. This was also a contribution to peace and detente in Europe.

The two politicians described the Soviet-U.S. treaty as proof that concrete disarmament steps are possible. The early ratification and implementation of this treaty and the halving of the strategic nuclear weapon capabilities of the USSR and the United States are urgent tasks for consolidating peace. They expressed the hope that at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow far-reaching results along this path will be achieved.

Oskar Fischer explained the positions of the GDR and its allies on the continuation of the disarmament process, as reaffirmed by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin on 13 May. Federal Chancellor Vranitzky said that the proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe and the GDR's initiative for holding an international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones in Berlin in June has the support of his government.

The foreign policy of Austria is guided by the State Treaty and perpetual neutrality. Its traditional mediating function between East and West is an element of European security and cooperation. Federal Chancellor Vranitzky referred to the draft of the final document for the Vienna CSCE review meeting which had resulted from the active cooperation of Austria and which had recently been presented by the neutral and nonaligned states to the plenary meeting. Both sides called for the review meeting to end soon with substantive and balanced results. The federal chancellor said he is pleased about his forthcoming visit to the GDR in June.

The working talks of the two foreign ministers begin on Wednesday morning. Oskar Fischer ends his visit to Austria on Friday with a speech to the plenum of the CSCE review meeting.

Axen Meets SPD's Bahr on Security Policy
LD1805105388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Bonn, 18 May (ADN)—A delegation of the SED under the leadership of Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bonn on Wednesday to continue the talks of the joint SED-SPD working group on questions of security policy. The guests were welcomed by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD presidium, and by other politicians. The 1-day discussions are taking place in the building of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and are being led by Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr.

This is the fourth meeting of the joint working group agreed upon by Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel in May 1987, that is intended to discuss the elimination of all means of mass destruction in Europe, linked with a drastic reduction in conventional forces and arms. The first meeting took place in Berlin in November 1987.

SPD Agricultural Group Departs 13 May

AU1705132188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 May 88 p 3

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ND)—The delegation of agricultural experts of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag, which was in the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber, ended its visit on Friday [13 May].

During a concluding exchange of views in the house of the People's Chamber, which was attended by Helmut Semmelmann, director of the SED Central Committee Agriculture Department, Michael Koplanzki, chairman of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Committee of the People's Chamber, explained the principles of the GDR's agricultural and local government policy.

Rudolf Mueller, chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Foodstuffs, Agriculture, and Forestry, reported on the situation of the peasants in the FRG and his party's agricultural-political concept. [passage omitted]

Sindermann Arrives in Belgium With Delegation

LD1805070288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Brussels, 17 May (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Brussels Tuesday leading a People's Chamber delegation on a 4-day visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. The delegation was invited by the president of the Belgian Parliament. On his arrival at Brussels Zaventem airport, Horst Sindermann was warmly welcomed by Senate President Lambert Kelchtermans.

During a brief talk, the GDR politician congratulated his host on his election to his new job and expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity for conducting talks with Belgian parliamentarians. Lambert Kelchtermans referred in this connection to the value of dialogue and stressed the responsibility of the parliaments in East and West to work to preserve peace.

The GDR delegation includes Wolfgang Heyl, member of the People's Chamber Presidium and chairman of the CDU parliamentary group; Gisela Fuchs, deputy chairwoman of the Democratic Peasants' Party parliamentary group; and senior medical officer Dr Volker Schliebe of the National Democratic Party parliamentary group. This evening the guests had an invitation from the Belgium-GDR parliamentary group.

Honecker Greets Belgium's Martens on Election

AU1305110788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 88 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations to Belgium's Prime Minister"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium:

Your renewed appointment as prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium provides an occasion for me to convey to you my most cordial congratulations and best wishes for your successful work for the welfare of the Belgium people.

Our personal meetings, which I remember fondly, confirm my conviction that the constructive dialogue between the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium, which is based on reason and realism, will in future continue to provide new stimuli to our relations and will contribute to safeguarding peace and creating an atmosphere of trusting coexistence in Europe.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Congratulates French Socialist

LD1605190988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Pierre Mauroy on the occasion of his election as first secretary of the French Socialist Party.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and himself, he wishes him success, health, and creative strength in his responsible work.

Honecker Meets Spanish Employers' Official

LD1805101488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0905 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, this morning held talks in Berlin with Jose Maria Cuevas Salvador, president of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations. Erich Honecker welcomed his guest in the State Council building.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil; Fernando Gimeno, vice president of the confederation; and the Spanish ambassador to the GDR were also present at the talks.

Foreign Trade Minister Receives Greek Official

AU1705120388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [11 May] GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received Ioannis Papandoniou, chairman of the Greece-GDR Joint Government Commission and first deputy minister of national economy of the Greek Republic, for a talk. Results and perspectives of the economic relations

between the two countries were discussed. The interlocutors agreed that an important contribution to promoting trade to mutual benefit and to more security and trust is being made by long-term and stable economic cooperation on the basis of the high level of interstate relations.

Meetings at the highest level and between economic circles have given important impetus to the trade and economic relations between the GDR and Greece.

Ioannis Papandoniou expressed his government's interest in developing economic and trade relations with the GDR and in opening up new fields in this way.

Christian Meyer, chairman of the GDR part of the GDR-Greece Joint Commission and GDR deputy foreign trade minister, and Franciscos Verros, embassy counselor of the Greek Republic, participated in the talk.

Christian Meyer and Ioannis Papandoniou signed a protocol on the third conference of the Joint Commission.

During the conference, important agreements on the exchange of goods and cooperation in surface mining equipment and communications engineering were signed.

German-Soviet Friendship Congress Opens 14 May
LD1405095988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0726 GMT 14 May

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)—The 13th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF] opened in Berlin this morning. The delegates are discussing the progress and tasks of the 6.3 million-member organization. The Central Executive report is to be delivered by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and DSF president.

Horst Dohlus, Army General Heinz Kessler, and Alfred Neumann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; the chairpersons of the parties allied to the SED; and representatives of the mass organizations were among those welcomed at the congress.

Numerous foreign guests, including August Voss, chairman of the Soviet-German Friendship Society Central Executive, were also welcomed. [passage omitted]

Greeted by CC
AU1805090388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 May p 2

[ND report: "Friendship with the Soviet Union—A Matter of the Heart of All People; Greetings Message From the SED Central Committee to the 13th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has addressed the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 13th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF], which starts on Saturday [14 May] in Berlin:

Dear delegates and guests,

Dear comrades and friends,

The SED Central Committee conveys to the 13th DSF Congress cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful course.

In implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, your organization makes an important contribution to strengthening the friendship with the land of Lenin, to consolidating socialism and peace, together with the other social forces united in the GDR National Front.

Today the friendship with the Soviet Union, for which the best sons and daughters of our people fought and often gave their lives, is not only a state policy for us but also a matter of the heart of all people. The DSF has an important share in this. Our thanks and recognition are due to all members.

Your congress is taking place at a time in which the conditions for the struggle of the peoples for peace are more favorable and there is a real chance of a turn for the better. At the same time, the year 1988 is of decisive importance for implementing the tasks of the 1986-90 5-year plan in the GDR. With creativity, initiative, and diligence, the working people of our country are guaranteeing the further stable and dynamic growth of the national economy.

Almost 4 decades of the GDR's development bear witness to the fact that the increasingly closer cooperation with the Soviet Union is a reliable pledge for the successful development of our socialist building effort and for the defense of the social and democratic achievements of our people. Strengthening the fraternal union with the USSR as a decisive prerequisite for implementing our targets, for strengthening socialism, and developing its advantages and increasing its international effect remains the priority concern of our foreign policy also in the future.

In these days the unshakeable militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR, is again standing the test in the struggle for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons. With the early withdrawal of the shorter-range and intermediate-range missiles which were deployed on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR, an important contribution has been made.

We encourage the DSF in its plan to make all its members aware of the initiative-filled and constructive policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries to secure world peace, and to motivate them for personal actions.

The DSF is active in strengthening the comradeship-in-arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army and in deepening the friendly relations between the members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the population of our country.

With the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, a qualitatively new level of overall cooperation between our two countries has been reached. In this context, the scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR, the joint development and application of key technologies, occupy a central position in further implementing our economic strategy.

With good reason, the DSF regards promoting the implementation of our countries' joint tasks in mastering scientific-technological progress, supporting the exchange of ideas and experiences, and mobilizing the members for consistently fulfilling the plans in high quality and the commitments of our combines resulting from the contracts and agreements with the USSR, as an important concern of its political and intellectual-cultural activity.

This year we are celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KPD. The Friendship Society deepens in its members the conviction that the indestructible fraternal union with the Soviet Union, as a valuable revolutionary achievement of our people and the foundation of future successes, is, at the same time, the fulfillment of the KPD's legacy. In this way, the work of such important personalities as Ernst Thaelmann, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, and Wilhelm Pieck is continued.

The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the GDR will be an occasion for the DSF to make the successful development of our socialist home country, as a strong socialist state in the heart of Europe in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, universally visible.

It is and remains an honorable duty of the Friendship Society to explain the achievements in world history of the Soviet Union, the main power of socialism and peace in the world; to propagate excellent achievements in the sector of the economy, science, and culture; and to give a lively picture of the struggle of the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The various personal meetings of the people of the two countries, by which everybody can experience friendship with the Soviet Union, also contribute to this. The promotion of this friendship continues to be an inseparable element of interesting and effective friendship work.

The Friendship Society makes an important contribution to further strengthening the fraternal union and cooperation with the land of Lenin and to increasing the international esteem of socialism in the world by explaining to its members the basic concord of the targets decided on by the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and mobilizing them for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

We are certain that, with the decisions of its 13th Congress, the DSF will prove to be a loyal helper and comrade-in-arms of our party also in the future.

We wish all its members success, health, and creative vigor.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

General secretary

The Council of Ministers conveyed greetings, too.

Fischer Meets Polish Foreign Minister

LD1305205788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN)—There was a meeting between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Poland, Oskar Fischer and Marian Orzechowski, in Berlin today. The talks focussed on questions of developing bilateral relations.

Krolikowski Meets Hungarian Planning Official

AU1705115888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 88 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [12 May] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Dr Janos Hoos, chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a friendly talk.

Werner Krolikowski and Janos Hoos briefed each other on experiences and results in implementing the tasks of domestic and foreign policy decided on by the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress, above all in

fulfilling the 5-year plans for the period from 1986 to 1990. The interlocutors said that the mutual relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation are successfully developing in all sectors, including science, technology, and production. The agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, especially the "Long-Term Program of Development of Economic-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic up to the Year 2000," are the basis for it.

Werner Krolikowski and Janos Hoos evaluated the preparation of the long-term cooperation agreement from 1991 to 1995 by both sides, according to the definitions of the 43d CEMA session, as an important basis for the mutual economic relations in the future, too. Here it is important to extend cooperation in science and technology, above all in the key technologies, and the specialization and cooperation in selected areas and to increase their effectiveness. In this context, special importance has been attached to further developing the direct relations between the combines and enterprises of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. This is a contribution to further performance increases in the national economies, according to the decisions of the party congresses of the two fraternal parties, and is, at the same time, important to the strengthening of the community of the socialist states and their peace policy.

Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Istvan Roska, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, participated in the talk.

Krenz Receives Afghan Ambassador
LD1605195488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—Egon Krenz, GDR Council of State deputy chairman, Politburo member, and SED Central Committee secretary, received Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan Abdul Wahed Baba Jan today for a farewell visit.

In a friendly talk, Egon Krenz and Ambassador Baba Jan praised the relations between the two states, which are developing successfully on a firm basis. They stressed the importance of further developing close cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Afghanistan.

Egon Krenz expressed high regard for Afghanistan's constructive contribution to the signing of the Geneva accords on a political solution to the situation that had arisen regarding Afghanistan. The settlement of one of the most complicated regional conflicts will lead to further improvement in the world situation in favor of the forces of peace.

Egon Krenz thanked Ambassador Baba Jan for his work.

Stoph Receives Afghan Health Minister
LD1605232788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—GDR Premier Willi Stoph received today Dr Sher Bahadur, the minister for public health of the Republic of Afghanistan. In talks held in a friendly atmosphere, he briefed the guest about the peace policies of the GDR, which unreservedly support further progress in the area of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. The main matter of concern of the GDR is to make an effective contribution of its own, so that war would never again emanate from German soil, and so that a nuclear catastrophe will be prevented.

For further impetus toward nuclear disarmament the GDR has great expectations for the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in June in Berlin, to which the republic of Afghanistan has agreed to send a high-ranking delegation. The GDR welcomes the signing of the Geneva agreements for a political settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan.

Dr Sher Bahadur gave thanks for the comprehensive, effective, and unselfish support of his country by the GDR. He reported the intention of Afghanistan to improve the medical care of the population, including the alleviation of the suffering of the victims of the undeclared war. He praised the high standard of the GDR health system, and said that the experience and practical help were of interest and use for Afghanistan. The cooperation in the area of health care documented the fraternal sympathy with which the GDR followed the course of national reconciliation undertaken by the Afghan leadership. The signing of the work plan for 1988-1990 in the area of health care was an important step toward further consolidation and deepening of relations.

On the same day GDR Minister for Health Prof Ludwig Mecklinger received the Afghan politician for an official visit. The partners in the talks discussed questions of further bilateral cooperation, in particular in the area of basic medical care and the fight against infectious diseases.

In the evening the ministers signed the work plan of both countries in the area of health care for the years 1988-1990. Among other matters the document provides for the training and further training of Afghan doctors and medium-level medical staff, as well as the exchange of scientists. During his stay of several days in the GDR Dr Bahadur will acquaint himself with the standards and responsibilities of medical care in the GDR health care establishment.

Envoy Comments on Assistance to Angola
LD1705221888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Geneva, 17 May (ADN)—The GDR provided the People's Republic of Angola from 1981 to 1986 with solidarity aid totalling 48.7 million marks and will

continue this support in the future, Ambassador Dr. Harald Rose, head of the GDR delegation, declared this Tuesday in Geneva at an international conference in support of Angola. At the 1-day meeting, representatives from 30 states and numerous international organizations discussed, on the initiative of the UN secretary general, aid measures for the People's Republic, which is suffering under South Africa's destabilization policy.

The Frontline States are exposed in particular to the aggression of the apartheid regime and have to defend themselves against forces hostile to the government, which are supported and directed from South Africa, said Ambassador Rose. The existence of the apartheid regime is the main obstacle to the peoples' peaceful and successful development in this region.

This destabilization policy forced the Frontline States to defer their most urgent economic and social tasks and to give priority to defense, the ambassador said. The GDR follows with sympathy and solidarity the efforts of Angola to overcome these difficulties. It will contribute more than 7 million marks this year. [passage omitted]

Arms Control Conference Participants Announced

LD1205154188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)—Dignitaries from more than 100 countries, including official representatives from 73 states, are expected to attend the international conference on nuclear weapon-free zones to be held in Berlin from 20 to 22 June under the patronage of Erich Honecker. This announcement was made this afternoon by Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of its Politburo, and secretary of the National Preparatory Committee, at the second meeting of the National Preparatory Committee in Berlin.

Berlin is preparing to receive altogether about 900 guests. These will include the highest state representatives, premiers, foreign ministers, chairmen and general secretaries of parties, leaders of national revolutionary liberation movements, high-ranking representatives of parliaments, trade unions, women's and youth organizations, mayors, and representatives of nearly 100 peace movements. From the attendance confirmations it is clear, Hermann Axen said, that all the prerequisites have been provided for holding a world forum for a peace dialogue of a new dimension. This demonstrates how the coalition of reason and realism is growing in all countries.

Delegates Listed

LD1205173688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)—The official GDR delegation to the "International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones" to be held 20-22 June 1988 in Berlin, comprises the following dignitaries:

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and patron of the GDR National Preparatory Committee;

Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of its Politburo, chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, and secretary of the GDR National Preparatory Committee;

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and member of the GDR State Council;

Dr Christoph Demke, deputy chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR, and bishop of the Evangelical Church of the Saxony church province;

Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council;

Manfred Feist, member of the SED Central Committee, and member of the presidium of the GDR Peace Council;

Prof Dr Heinrich Fink, chairman of the regional committee of the GDR Christian Peace Conference;

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister;

Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany], and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council;

Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and president of the GDR International Friendship League;

Hubertus Guske, general secretary of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics;

Prof Dr Gerhard Hahn, director of the International Relations Institute, president of the GDR League of the United Nations, and deputy chairman of the Council for Peace Research;

Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the GDR Journalists Association;

Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany], and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council;

Major General Dr Sigmund Jaehn, cosmonaut;

Dr Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers Union;

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and GDR minister of national defense;

Prof Dr Hermann Klare, chairman of the Committee for Scientific Questions for Securing Peace and Disarmament at the GDR Academy of Sciences;

Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and member of the GDR State Council;

Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin;

Dr Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council;

Gisela May, actress and singer;

Prof Dr Moritz Mebel, chairman of the "Doctors of the GDR for the Prevention of a Nuclear War," the GDR section of the IPPNW [International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War];

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the SED group in the People's Chamber, and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society;

Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management;

Siegmund Rotstein, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR;

Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences;

Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the International Politics and Economics Institute, and chairman of the Scientific Council for Peace Research in the GDR Academy of Sciences;

Bruno Schottstaedt, pastor in Berlin-Marzahn, member of the CDU Main Executive, and member of the GDR Peace Council;

Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee, and head of the International Affairs Department of the SED Central Committee;

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council;

Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Women's League, and member of the GDR State Council;

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and member of the GDR State Council;

and Prof Dr Manfred Wekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts, and director of the Berlin Ensemble.

Preparations Reported

LD1205212588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)—The National Committee was given a report at its meeting on the state of preparations for the international meeting. It unanimously approved a proposal for the composition of the official GDR delegation to this meeting which is scheduled for 20-22 June in Berlin. The report notes that the appeal of the National Preparatory Committee, signed by the patron of the meeting, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the representatives of various political and religious ideologies on all continents, has met with unusually widespread interest and great support. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Policy Committee, who as secretary of the committee gave the report, stressed that many of the replies combined the message of acceptance to attend the meeting with praise for the GDR's peace policy and great regard for Erich Honecker's international national work.

The broad international response to the invitation to attend the conference reflects how the coalition of reason and realism is growing in all countries. The positive response is an expression of the people's will to remove the nuclear threat. The declarations of acceptance reflect public opinion in the world of today. Of course, political forces which have reservations about the usefulness and need for nuclear weapons-free zones and which want to put forward their points of view will also be welcome. This is a part of the free and open dialogue necessary today.

Taking into consideration all previous thoughts and ideas, including those from abroad, the committee proposed a plenary meeting to open the conference, consultations in nine commissions, a podium discussion on the joint initiative by the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ on a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons, as well as eight specific meetings. The patron, Erich Honecker, promised to open the meeting with an address. Erich Honecker will invite the participants of the meeting to a concluding reception in the GDR State Council building on 22 June.

Security Official on People's 'Bad Mood'

DW180950 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 May p 4

[Article signed "HRK.": "People's Disquiet Alarms East Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin—The bad mood of the "GDR" people—which is being caused by supply shortages and arbitrary handling of travel permits to the West—seems to be

alarming the State Security Service. According to the Information Office-West, the head of the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk State Security Service, Major General Heinz Engelhardt, has just suggested devoting "even more attention" to eliminating everyday nuisances.

According to a report in NEUER TAG, he advocated in a speech to SED officials, "combating even more energetically the handicaps resulting from unsatisfactory labor conditions; shortages of spare parts, repair services, and services in general;" as well as other sources of annoyance. Alluding to the SED's attempts to take seriously Soviet models of openness, Engelhardt stated in that context that "careful examination of working people's proposals, which can be found in criticism and reaction, as well as their active integration into the democratic process of change in the interest of the people" should also be taken into account.

CC Greets Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate

AU1605111788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 88 p 2

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: "Reliable Control by the People Is Living Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings and congratulations to all members and the staff.

The Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate is making an important contribution to implementing the policy adopted by the Eighth SED Congress in 1971 and reaffirmed by the 11th Congress, which is aimed at the well-being of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace. It works untiringly to shape the developed socialist society in the GDR.

On the order of the party and the government, the organs of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate are successfully participating in the struggle to implement the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000, adopted by the 11th SED Congress. In this, the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate considers it its main tasks to mobilize the reserves for the comprehensive fulfillment and product-oriented overfulfillment of the national economic plans and the complete realization of all contracts that have been concluded to ensure the supply to the population, to the national economy, and for exports.

The control concerning the fulfillment of the economic and scientific-technological tasks are closely linked with the demands regarding the improvement of the citizens' working and living conditions. This is completely in line with the character of our party's social strategy, which is to do everything for the well-being of the people.

With the founding of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, a reliable control by the people was created on a broad democratic basis. During their 25 years of activity, the organs of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate have demonstrated in a convincing manner that control by the people is living socialist democracy. It is an expression of the comprehensive participation by the citizens in leading the state and the economy.

The social basis for the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, as well as in towns and villages, has been purposefully expanded. The number of people's control inspectors rose from 34,000 in 1963 to 171,000 in the year of the Eighth SED Congress. Today over 283,000 citizens from all classes and strata, including young and old ones, communists, members of allied parties, nonparty members, and members of mass organizations, are working on a voluntary basis in the organs of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate in all important areas of the society.

The people's control committees, commissions, and subcommittees of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate are making efforts to change things that need to be improved. Their dedicated commitment contributes to strengthening the socialist rule of law.

The SED Central Committee conveys thanks and appreciation to all members and the staff of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate for their untiring efforts aimed at the well-being of the people.

The SED Central Committee is firmly convinced that the voluntary and employed members of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate will prove themselves as active helpers of the party and the government, and will continue to use all their strength to successfully implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. We wish you much success for this, good health, and well-being for you and your families.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Briefs

Dresden-Rotterdam Town Twinning

Rotterdam (ADN)—Dresden Mayor Dr Wolfgang Berghofer, who is heading a Dresden delegation to Rotterdam, and Rotterdam Mayor Dr Abraham Peper, signed a town-twinning agreement and a work program for development of relations from 1988 to 1990. Dr Peper

said that a representative of Rotterdam will participate in the Berlin meeting on nuclear-free zones. [Summary] [*AU1705192188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 p 5*]

FRG Sister City Agreement

Potsdam (ADN)—On 11 May the Potsdam Municipal Council decided in favor of a town-twinning agreement with Kaiserslautern. Kaiserslautern Mayor Theo Vondano, who is heading a delegation of his municipal council to Potsdam, said that practical cooperation should provide an example for the benefit of mankind and in the interest of peace. The next step is for the Kaiserslautern Municipal Council to consent to the agreement. [Summary] [*AU1705201188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 p 4*]

Chinese Agriculture Experts Depart

The Chinese experts, who had conducted discussions in the GDR on cooperation possibilities in realizing the Funke development program for rural areas in the PRC, ended their stay on Wednesday 11 May. They visited combines and enterprises in Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, and Magdeburg, with which they had established contacts during the GDR export exhibition in Beijing. [Summary] [*AU1705202788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 p 4*]

Soviet Military Vehicle Collides With Train

LD1705194488 Budapest MTI in English
1835 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)—On Tuesday a Soviet military vehicle collided with a passenger train at a railway crossing between Gyor and Nagyszentjanos, on the Budapest-Gyor-Hegyeshalom line. Two people suffered light injuries and the damage was considerable. Investigation is under way.

The accident caused major disturbances on the line connecting Budapest with Vienna and Bratislava. Some trains made a roundabout and the passengers of others were carried by bus. Traffic was launched on one track at about 3.30 p.m.

Marjai Returns From Moscow Trip 17 May

LD1705220488 Budapest MTI in English
1907 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, minister of trade and Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA, returned from Moscow Tuesday evening.

Varkonyi Returns From Berlin

LD1305212588 Budapest MTI in English
2024 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi returned to Budapest from Berlin on Friday evening. Peter Varkonyi attended the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Situation of Hungarians in Romania Examined

LD1105191788 Budapest in English
to Europe 2000 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] KEPES 7, ILLUSTRATED 7, carries a report on the influx of people from the Hungarian minority in Romania who want to resettle in Hungary because of the discriminatory practices they encounter in Romania. Many people are asking whether Hungary can cope with such a problem at a time when its own economic situation is rather difficult. And the report points out the positive economic effects; the fact that mostly young and skilled workers and not only ethnic Hungarians but Romanians also dissatisfied with their living conditions are coming to Hungary and this helps ease the manpower shortages in certain regions and trades. Apart from this, interest in the situation of ethnic Hungarians in neighboring is of long standing and in KEPES 7 the historical Laszlo Bender explains that while under the peace treaty concluded in Trianon signed after the First World War successor countries were obliged to guarantee equal rights to national minorities, the Paris peace treaty at the end of the Second World World considered this issue to be the internal affair of each country.

Hungarian politicians in the fifties and sixties were convinced that socialism and communism would see the hostility of the majority and minority fade away to be replaced by peaceful coexistence. But before too long Hungarian governments were bound to recognize that any time they spoke on behalf of the Hungarian minorities in Transylvania, Bucharest retaliated with new sanctions against the ethnic Hungarians. This Romanian attitude may have been one of the principal reasons for the fact that Hungarian governments had not criticized Romanian measures publicly until very recently. Because of this Hungarians living in Transylvania often expressed a feeling of desperation about the situation. At home, too, the stand-off approach of the government had negative consequences. It (?assailed) the national conscience. Historian Kalman Bender concludes that while Hungary does not aid and will not encourage anyone to leave their homeland, no one can challenge the individual's right to decide when their position has become intolerable. That is why the resettlers deserve support.

Economic Results for January-March Published

AU0505123488 Budapest NESPZABADSAG
in Hungarian 4 May 88 p 10

[Text] First Quarter of 1988 (Data as percentage of performance during equivalent period last year):

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises	Volume of gross production:
Industry total	100.9
within this:	
metallurgy	104.4
machine industry	98.4
chemical industry	104.6
building materials industry	109.3
light industry	100.6
food industry	98.2
Industry, excluding food industry	101.4
Number of employees	97.1
Gross industrial product per employee	103.9
Construction sector of the building industry	
Production of the building industry	111.9
Number of employees	102.6
Foreign trade (at current prices)	
Imports	94.1
Ruble accounts	93.5
Non-ruble accounts	4.6
Exports	110.1
Ruble accounts	93.3
Non-ruble accounts	129.0
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	110.7
within this:	
Food, beverages and tobacco	109.1
Clothing	102.4
Miscellaneous industrial articles	114.0
Procurement of agricultural products	98.6
within this:	
Plant cultivation and gardening products	83.3

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises	Volume of gross production:
Industry total	100.9
Live animals	99.6
Animal products	104.7
Performance of transportation enterprises	
Goods delivery (based on tonnage/km)	116.3
Long-distance transportation of passengers (based on passenger/km)	112.2
Population revenues from central sources	111.8
Consumer price index	118.0
within this:	
March 1988 compared with February 1988	100.3

In the first quarter of 1988, production of the industrial and state cooperative enterprises was 0.9 percent higher, and excluding food industry, 1.4 percent higher than 1 year earlier. Production increased primarily in the basic material producing branches, by 5.5 percent altogether. The production of the processing branches increased somewhat more slowly than the industrial average, by 0.6 percent. Within this, the chemical industry increased its production considerably, light industry increased its production somewhat, and the production of the machine and food industries decreased somewhat. Industrial sales on the domestic market decreased by 4.1 percent, and industrial exports increased by 7.5 percent as compared with results 1 year earlier. The decrease in domestic sales is connected with a decrease in sales for investment and producer purposes, and the quantity of products sold to the retail and wholesale trade increased by 2.1 percent.

In the first quarter of 1988, agricultural producers sold 0.4 percent fewer live animals, and 4.7 percent more animal products than 1 year earlier. Sales of plant cultivation and gardening products—which comprise 10 percent of the procurement—were considerably lower than in the first quarter of 1987.

The value of retail trade turnover in current prices was 10.7 percent higher, its volume 6.7 percent smaller than in the first quarter of 1987. Turnover in the catering industry and of clothing articles, accounted in comparable prices, decreased most, by 17.5 and 11.9 percent respectively.

The consumer price index was 18 percent higher than 1 year earlier. The major part of the increase occurred in the course of 1987 and on 1 January 1988. Consumer prices increased by 0.2 percent from January to February 1988, and from February to March 1988 by 0.3 percent.

The volume of imports in the first 3 months of 1988 decreased; this is primarily connected with a decrease in imports which are accounted in convertible currency. The volume of ruble-accounted imports somewhat exceeded their volume 1 year earlier. The volume of exported goods was larger than 1 year earlier. The increase resulted from an increase in exports accounted in convertible currency; ruble-accounted exports somewhat decreased. Foreign trade balance improved, primarily in the turnover accounted in convertible currency.

Criticism of Whitehead's Statement on Reforms

AU1105131888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 88 p 5

[Zygmunt Slomkowski article: "In Connection With John Whitehead's Statement...."]

[Text] Last Saturday REUTER published a statement on Poland by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. The statement contains remarks of importance for our country's relations with that great power as well as for the development prospects of these relations.

We praise Mr Whitehead's realistic view that the present events in our country are an internal affair of Poland and should be solved by Poles themselves. This is all the more important since we now continue to encounter more frequently the propaganda-political activities of some circles and the statements made by politicians, such as CDU General Secretary H. Geissler, for example, who, distorting reality and violating all standards valid in international relations, interfere in our internal affairs.

We are pleased to note that the United States regards the Polish Government's economic program as "in principle reasonable." The positive appraisal of our reforms shows that our efforts to realize them are also recognized by U.S. public opinion. Although John Whitehead's opinion is a foreigner's opinion, we are not indifferent to it because it mirrors the view of a great power, with which Poland maintains relations, which require to be improved, especially in the economic-fiscal area.

His opinion is all the more important since a number of our solutions jibe with the recommendations of international economic organizations and personalities that have a solid knowledge of our economy and of possibilities to boost it. All these solutions call for economic measures and profound political reforms, including a broader social dialogue and the acceptance by most people of price-wage solutions, which are painful at times.

Our experience confirms that in other countries, including the United States, going over to a higher stage of economic development is not painless. Poland is in the throes of that now.

Acknowledging Mr Whitehead's opinion in question, we are astonished to note his views about the reasons for the present events in Poland. He says that the crux of the matter is "the lack of any national accord at all" and that the economic program will not be effective "as long as the government fails to start a dialogue with workers and to win their backing."

It is difficult to guess the origins of such views held by a representative of the administration that possesses unimaginable information facilities, let alone the fact that Mr Whitehead was in Poland and could see for himself various activities and phenomena. Of course, Mr Whitehead thinks that "those in power are to blame," because they refuse to talk with people. It is more than a shame for a Pole to have to recall that the policy of national accord is not a slogan but a principle of the practical activities of the political forces responsible for Poland's fate. These forces are ready for a dialogue with anyone who accepts W. Jaruzelski's principle that "we do not ask whence one comes, but what one brings."

Such dialogue is continuing and its institutional forms are being created with the participation of the Catholic Church and of the persons hailing from former Solidarity and other circles. We continue to expand the field of dialogue and cooperation. It is enough to recall that decisions are no longer made unilaterally or behind closed doors. On the contrary, decisions are preceded by public discussions, in which anyone concerned for the fatherland can participate. Last year's referendum was an example of this. It was a national consultation, which was as extensive as was technically possible and most of whose participants voted in favor of reforms and democratization.

Let us recall the positive relations between the state and the Catholic Church; the establishment of the Consultative Council attached to the chairman of the State Council, of the voivodship conventions, and of many associations; the expansion of self-government; democratization of the electorate process; and open information policy which, together with the increased number of publications, increases opportunities to present various views.

Thus, it is not a question of whether there is dialogue and a desire to achieve broad agreement or not but one of the substance of that agreement. And the substance of that agreement, which has been accepted by society, is the strengthening of domestic stability, an improvement in living conditions, increasing the role of working people in the management of the economy, and the resolution of domestic matters; it is socialist pluralism, and the expansion of democracy that create conditions for increased opportunities to express various views, the launching of initiatives, extending the field of public involvement. This is the one path that serves Poland, and this is the message of the experiences of recent years.

However, can peace, which is indispensable for normal development, be built on strikes. Some say that it can, and that is why these assessments are hypocritical and duplicitous aspects of Whitehead's views on the subject of our reforms is his statement that then Polish Government's efforts to end the strikes and the resolute actions that it has taken with respect to the strikers is endangering foreign credit assistance, including U.S. support for Poland's economic program.

At the same time Mr Whitehead admitted: "The American program of gradually giving support to Polish efforts connected with the economic reform has until

now not gone far beyond lifting the sanctions that President Reagan imposed after the declaration of a state of emergency in Poland in 1981.

So, let us return to the question of American support, which was one of the main themes of the deputy secretary of state's statement. What we learned was that not only has the United States done nothing concrete, but that it has virtually given no thought to anything. All that John Whitehead says is that the United States "would, at the appropriate time, adopt a constructive stance at the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Paris Club in order to support the Polish economic program (...)" But these, and other possible steps are "a question of years and not months." "There was never a concrete schedule for such assistance and support," and "now, this time has moved off into the more distant future."

But what are the facts? Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, a former Radio Free Europe director and at present an adviser to the U.S. National Security Council, an account of whose statement to Radio Free Europe employees is published in today's edition of TRYBUNA LUDU, speaks about this subject. He says: "According to some, Poland can only be a tool in global policy, and that is why there are those who think, like the hardliners, that the worse the situation in Poland, the better for American policy."

On many occasions we have said that we do not expect economic assistance from the United States, and we realistically believe that our credit problems will not be treated in a special way. All we want is to be treated normally by the U.S. Government with respect to current relations and long-term solutions, which is something that also affects American interests in connection with these matters. The use of economic pressure to aid the destabilizing actions of antisocialist forces in Poland is an anachronistic activity. Poland today is a different country. Most Poles are opposed to any kind of trouble-making, we have a program of socioeconomic reforms with which the public is familiar, and we are working together on the great, ambitious plans of socialist renewal. Never before in Polish history have we seen such extensive and rapid changes in the economy and the democratization sphere.

Many important things have changed in Poland and the socialist world in recent years. Anyone who has not noticed this is misrepresenting the truth and shows that it is his intention to hinder the renewal of socialism and to exacerabate the international situation.

In Poland working people have the right to strike, and this right is protected by the relevant law. That is why we do not act against strikes in general. We are opposed to wildcat strikes that break the law. History, not just Polish history, shows that a society that permits laws to be broken will sooner or later collapse into a state of anarchy and lawlessness, which is something that is condemned by all of contemporary civilization. Thus, the authorities in Poland cannot and will not passively look on as phenomena and processes that are detrimental for all of us intensify.

These truths are important for all Poles. But they are also important for everybody who does not want to treat relations with Poland in a makeshift and short-sighted way.

West's 'Black Propaganda' on Strike Criticized

LD1205125888 Warsaw PAP in English
1145 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 12—TRYBUNA LUDU today elaborates on the mechanism of subversive propaganda employed by some Western correspondents in Poland over the past two weeks and writes:

"Poland was again in the limelight of all Western mass media as a country that is unstable, with uncertain future, torn by internal fighting, threatened with unpredictable consequences and a country with precarious economy and politics. An impression was created that half of Poland was on strike and that the rest would do this tomorrow. The facts were presented that did not take place and the assessments were suggested that are far from the Poles' views and ambitions.

"As a result, most citizens of the capitalist world were told lies and did not get true information on Poland.

"The Western press was part of manipulations by powerful conservative forces in Western states that strove to destabilize Poland to strengthen their internal and international position.

"We were the object of psychological warfare and all classical methods of the information manipulation and distortions were used.

"The main role was, of course, played by specialized institutions set up to perform these tasks. Among them, the lead was taken by U.S. radio stations, with outstanding participation by some correspondents in Warsaw. An analysis of the contents and directions of the propaganda work by both Polish-language radio stations and some Western news agencies and newspapers as well as by persons in Poland running the organizing activity or conveying instructions shows a telling coordination of tactics that can be divided into two periods in terms of time.

"In the first and longer period, the stakes were clearly to create an atmosphere of tension in Poland, to incite and to make an impression on Western public opinion that Poland's foundations start trembling and that he who will join in these 'tremors' will act best.

"In the second stage, already after the elimination of the conflict at Nowa Huta when it was becoming clear that the original calculations were not proving correct and when only a minority group was left at the shipyard in Gdansk, the striving to consolidate and publicize this hotbed and to turn it into a greater fire became clear.

"A part of the Western press and some correspondents in Poland cooperated in distorting truth and organizing unrest under the pretext of information activity. The misinformation which was spread could serve as an object lesson at all schools of journalism and as an example of 'black propaganda'," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

RFE, VOA Interviews With Strikers Cited

AU1705164988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 88 p 2

[Report signed 's': "The Following Spoke on RFE on Wednesday:"]

[Text] "Psychological warfare: The planned application of propaganda and other action in order to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and conduct of hostile, neutral, or friendly groups outside a country in such a way as to support the policies and objectives of a nation or group of nations." (Dictionary of U.S. Army Terms, Department of the Army). [Source given in English]

"Unrest, instability, and tension in Eastern Europe serves the security interests of the United States." (1980 report by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives).

Klemens Szaniawski, Warsaw University professor, in reply to a question from Radio Free Europe: "(...) the country's situation is very dramatic right now. I think this is one of the final signals for the authorities (...) Well, I don't quite understand how people can think that a drastic fall in an already very low standard of living is a panacea (...) I find it difficult to understand how what the Sejm is beginning to pass at this very moment, in other words the special prerogatives which boil down to the right to use force against anything, can be the only answer."

When asked why others failed to follow the strikers in the steelworks and shipyard, Szaniawski says: "That is a difficult question for me. I do not know all the facts, I do not know exactly how the events happened. Also, my knowledge of the motives is very limited."

So where does his confidence in answering the first question come from?

Jacek Kuron, unemployed: "Extraordinary powers for the government is an obvious way of saying that the second stage of the reform has failed (...) Here we are dealing with an enormous collapse of this reform. The related decisions, especially the wage increases they forced, completely show that the price increases were pointless."

Let us recall that after the government had announced its prices and incomes policy, it is Kuron's comrades who demanded unrealistic wage rises. Could what Kuron is saying be self-criticism?

Lech Walesa, Gdansk shipyard employee: "One must remember that this was the first lesson from which conclusions were to be drawn since 1981, since martial law. 'Solidarity' will draw these conclusions, and I hope the authorities and the present decision-makers will also draw them. One could search for conclusions, but I don't want to do so now because I adhere to the principle whereby the slower you go, the further you will get."

Walesa partly explains his Delphic ambiguity further on: "I have always found it difficult to explain many things to intellectuals and farmers."

Intellectuals are guided by logic, and farmers by the proverbial peasant brain.

Although he spoke not to Radio Free Europe, but to Voice of America, Andrzej Stelmachowski, Warsaw University professor, also said the following: "I must say that I am a little worried, because if (...) the powers contained in the draft are granted tomorrow, then I am afraid that even more safety valves of security will be shut, and this may lead to a much more serious outburst.

"Besides, (...) all this is still fresh, so it is difficult to sort it out and pronounce a mature opinion (...)"

It is difficult not to agree with this conclusion.

Ursus Strikers' Motives Questioned

AU1705174388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 88 p 2

[Report by Krzysztof Stanislawiak: "What Did They Really Want at Ursus?"]

[Text] Last Monday, Western stations reported loudly on several thousand workers on strike at the Ursus mechanical plant in Warsaw. In fact, there were only 150 people who tried to call the rest of the workforce out on strike. When they failed to do so, they sat down in the cafeteria and said that they were on strike.

At first it was difficult to establish what they wanted. Members of the management attending the strike meeting failed to immediately understand what this was all about until they resorted to shouting in order to conduct a normal conversation.

Because there was a group of dissatisfied workers and even though they tried to breach the peace in the plant, it was necessary to talk to them to establish their motives.

After several hours of talks, it was agreed, and this was announced by the Ursus management in a 10 May communique that was broadcast over the factory public address system several times, that talks between authorized representatives of the management, the Ursus Workers Council, the independent and self-managing union of Ursus employees, and representatives of the 150 strikers would commence the next day, 11 May.

Those involved in the talks went home. Work at the plant was normal at this time.

The talks between the abovementioned parties, attended by innumerable experts and advisers and with the Workers Council acting as mediator, took place with intervals from 10 to 12 May. The parties declared that "they would abide by the law in force as to the method of holding talks and the subject-matter thereof."

Of the nine postulates put forth by the "negotiators," only two or three may be considered relevant to Ursus. The remainder stretched far beyond the gates of the plant in Traktorzystow Street.

After 3 days, the parties finally agreed on the text of a statement. It says that the Workers Council of the Ursus Mechanical Plant will examine the possibility of increasing funds for wages and will indicate the sources for these funds. In addition, this same council commits itself to assess work safety and hygiene at the plant and to address resultant conclusions to the management.

The "negotiators" decided to convey to the Ursus Workers Council the postulates on which the management adopted no stance or did not consider "pertinent."

So everything was agreed. But when the time came to add signatures, those who had started the whole thing were nowhere to be seen. They had returned to their posts.

Politburo Discusses Government Special Powers

LD1705203588 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—The PUWP CC Political Bureau heard today a government report on decisions and measures prepared to be taken in relation with the implementation of the parliamentary law on special powers for the Council of Ministers.

Attention was drawn to the necessity to take advantage of these powers solely in order to enhance and accelerate the process of applying the solutions of the second stage of economic reforms.

Preliminary proposals of amendments and supplements to the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan were considered by the Political Bureau. They are aimed, among other objectives, at stimulating the processes of the economy's restructuring towards limitation of long-term and capital-consuming investment projects to the advantage of modern, energy- and material-efficient ones.

The Political Bureau heard also proposed changes in the operation of the co-operative sector as well as suggested rationalization of its organizational structures.

The session also discussed conclusions stemming from meetings of the PUWP deputies' and independent deputies' clubs with representatives of party leadership.

The Political Bureau approved of the report on (?talks) held in Krakow and Gdansk by Chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Malkowski Views Special Powers

AU1805092388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 88 p 5

[Text] PAP—Immediately after the Sejm session, Jerzy Malkowski, the government spokesman for economic reform, met with Polish and foreign journalists to answer questions about the law on special powers for the Council of Ministers and about various aspects of economic policy.

Some questions and answers:

— Will a special committee be set up to implement the law? Will special funds be assigned for this purpose? (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT)

[Malkowski] The law is addressed to the Council of Ministers, which will implement it within the existing structures. This calls for urgently drawing up working regulations in line with the powers provided for by the law. There is no need to organize new structures, unless the implementation of the law makes this necessary. But no such necessity exists now.

— At first, Vice Premier Sadowski was supposed to administer special powers, but now this is the task of the entire Council of Ministers. Why? Will decisions soon be made on, say, prices and wages? (NEWSWEEK)

[Malkowski] Despite its special character, the law in question does not change the valid law in line with the Council of Ministers functions. As a constitutional body, the council has the power to implement the law in question. No wonder that this law has been addressed to the council. The law states that the council can authorize the premier to exercise these or other powers. However, how these powers are administered by the Council of Ministers and its chairman is a working issue. I am

convinced that Vice Premier Sadowski will play a special role in this regard because he is chairman of the Committee for the Realization of Economic Reform.

Answering the second question, J. Malkowski said that the problems that had accumulated in the past few weeks indicated that the issue of prices and wages should be tackled first. Besides, this was also indicated by the statistics for the first quarter of this year. However, J. Malkowski noted that freezing prices and wages would be a far-reaching and sad necessity and added that even in the cases in which certain wage limitations continue to be mentioned, the need to take account of the motivational functions of wages continues to be indicated. This reservation points to a line of thought to the effect that ordinary solutions should not encourage departing from what is most crucial— from motivating people to work better insofar as quantity and quality are concerned.

— The law provides for eliminating, merging, and splitting up enterprises and for bringing them more quickly to bankruptcy. What tools will the government use in making such decisions so as to avoid the feeling that they are here to stay? (PAP)

[Malkowski] Merging, splitting up, or eliminating enterprises are not measures of the law adopted by the Sejm today. They are measures provided by the 1981 law on enterprises. However, such measures are rare, and only in exceptional cases are they taken because of the ineffectiveness of an enterprise. The law adopted today does not provide for new procedures. Its purpose is to speed up existing procedures. The present procedure of merging or splitting up enterprises requires agreement of all the bodies concerned. This includes interest in the existing state of affairs. The purpose of the special powers law is to ensure that such measures are taken even if the work force of an enterprise is not convinced that these measures are desirable. This is putting the public interest above the group interest.

— Do reductions in employment amount to intensified dismissals from work? (THE BALTIMORE SUN)

[Malkowski] One cannot expect that reductions in employment can be achieved without dismissals. The law obliges state enterprises to accelerate such reductions. The essence of the economic reform is to introduce market elements into the economy, including the labor market. Changes in this regard are very slow. Although part of employment is rooted in social considerations, the Council of Ministers could oblige enterprises to bring about employment structures such as would improve the effectiveness of employment. Such government measures would not involve direct interference. They would just pose certain tasks for enterprises to fulfill.

— The law bans collective disputes, unless supported by the OPZZ. What will happen to those who organize protests, in spite of the ban? What action will be taken against them and why? (THE BALTIMORE SUN)

[Malkowski] Collective disputes, unless approved by the OPZZ, are banned by the special powers law only in the cases stipulated by it. Collective disputes are possible in other cases. As a rule, laws do not specify sanctions for nonobservance. This is the prerogative of the legal system and the penal code. It would be incorrect to include sanctions in the special powers law.

— Can you say in what branches of the economy can enterprises be eliminated? Do you expect such moves in shipyards? (NEWSWEEK)

[Malkowski] It is hard to answer this question. I have no list of potential candidates with me, but many enterprises have had commissioners as managers for years. This means that the law on improving the economy and on the bankruptcy of enterprises is affecting them already. The relevant paragraph of the special powers law expresses disapproval of the prolonged procedures of improving the economy.

Everyone knows that the shipbuilding industry is experiencing a slump worldwide and has been put into question in our country as well. Shipyards have been a problem for a long time now. There are many shipyards in Poland and each continues to have problems of underemployment or to suffer from low effectiveness. Of course, I have in mind production shipyards, because repair shipyards are effective.

— How to solve the problem of dismissals and of changes in the structure of employment in view of the fact that Polish manpower, as Vice Premier Sadowski has put it, is immobile because of the shortage of housing? (EFE)

[Malkowski] Changes in employment will not result in even on a local level, but this does not mean that there will be no hardships. Shifting employment is not the only way to get a job. Changing qualifications is also a way to get a job. People who for reasons beyond their control are unable to change their place of residence in order to find a job, will have to change their qualifications. The change in the structure of the economy, as stressed by the preamble to the law in question, amounts to the change in the structure of employment. It goes without saying that difficulties may occur. That is why we have the State Fund for Job Activization, which pays for changing one's qualifications and for subsistence of those who for a period of time are unable to find a new job for reasons beyond their control. ?

Powers Law To 'Speed Up Changes'

AU1805094088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 88 p 5

[Text] PAP—The law on special powers for the Council of Ministers—this law was adopted by the Sejm on 11 May—represents an action taken in defense of the economic reform and enables the government to take radical measures in order to overcome many bureaucratic

barriers and old habits in economic management. The law is obviously anti-bureaucratic in nature and makes it possible to speed up changes in the internal system of management in enterprises and cooperative organizations, to simplify organizational structures, to eliminate administrative excesses, and to rationalize employment.

The new law is not a substitute for the reform. It supports the reform and in consequentially, will help to better meet the people's material needs. It will also make some procedures smoother. For example, it will make it easier to appoint young and resilient people to managerial posts, people who know how to go for experiments and unconventional solutions.

The Sejm's session on Wednesday clearly defined the plans connected with the law. The government is determined to counter trends toward a haphazard development of wages and prices. The point is not to allow the market to be destroyed, and the law provides for various means, including even severe means, of tightening up discipline in this regard. At the moment the freezing of prices and wages is not regarded as necessary.

The law will accelerate the process of abandoning the rationing of goods and will make it possible to eliminate the structures and units, the only reason for whose existence is the distribution of and mediacy in the flow of production materials. The flow of such materials for effective producers should become better, because the government will curb or even ban material- and energy-intensive production. The conservation program will be strictly fulfilled.

The premier stressed in the Sejm that the reform must not tolerate passivity, waiting for decisions from above, and easy money in the form of various subsidies and concessions. The law provides for additional measures to ensure that these tasks are fulfilled.

The law seeks to ensure better economic management, the effects of which people should begin to feel. The government regards as necessary to urgently increase the flow of consumer goods. Additional convertible currency funds, which have been earned by effective export, will be used to import consumer goods produced by light, chemical, and electrotechnical industries, as well as materials for the production of these goods.

The government intends to use the special powers provided by the law only where it is necessary to decisively eliminate various inconsistencies and irregularities and to overcome various barriers, especially such as conservative attitudes and group parochialism.

The fear that we may return to commands and prohibitions is groundless. The Sejm will strengthen control over the process of reforming the economy and over the implementation of the government's special powers. We should stress that the present powers, which are valid till the end of the year, are not dictated by the wish to curb the role of trade unions, to bridle self-management, and to deprive workers and peasants of their right to defend their interests. The fear that the necessary consultations will be avoided are groundless, the premier stressed in the Sejm. New provisions do not envisage any modification of other laws, including the Labor Code, which are of importance for all employees. The adoption of the present law by the Sejm amounts to strengthening the road to the reform chosen by Poland.

Politburo Issues Communique on 10 May Session

AU1705163788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP headline: "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session Communique"]

[Text] PAP—On 10 May the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and acquainted itself with the course of the reform in the state and the economy. The Politburo deemed it necessary to implement the sixth Central Committee plenum resolution more rapidly and more vigorously. The aim of the resolution is to enhance democratic changes, expand scope for the development of initiative and social activity, and develop national accord more boldly. The realization and enhancement of the renewal course meets social expectations and aspirations and lies in the interests of the people.

The Politburo expressed its determination to further raise—through coalition-like cooperation with the ZSL, SD, PRON signatories, and all patriotic forces—the institutional status of peoples councils and other organs of socialist democracy and to develop and strengthen self-management.

Significant progress has been achieved along this path. Work on amending the law on people's councils and regional self-management is in an advanced stage. The experience gained during people's council elections should be used in work on a new Sejm electoral code.

Members of the party who are active in PRON should initiate new, broader forums and forms of social dialogue and should work to increase PRON's role in, among other things, organizing and conducting public debates on legal acts that democratize the political system, and in cadre policy.

The Politburo called on PZPR members who are involved in the work of representative bodies to initiate use of the institution of local referendums to solve community problems wherever there are grounds for doing so.

On the basis of the experiences of the Consultative Council, which is headed by the chairman of the State Council, the Politburo deemed it appropriate to expand and increase the heterogeneous composition of civic assemblies attached to voivodship people's councils and

to establish them wherever they do not exist and to invite influential representatives of opinion-making circles to become involved in their work, including people who have different views and opinions on various problems and the ways in which they can be solved.

The strengthening of public self-management is a permanent party policy line. The Politburo stated that PZPR members have a duty to maintain conditions for the development of self-management, eliminate bureaucratic resistance to it, and combine concern for community interests with the goals of society as a whole.

The Politburo expressed support for the initiative launched by the Sejm Commission for Self-Management Affairs calling for the ninth Polish conference for representatives of self-management bodies to be held during the second half of May. The conference is to deal with the role of employee self-management bodies and enterprises in introducing effective wage and labor organization systems, increasing productivity, improving the quality of output, and making more efficient use of raw materials.

The expansion of civic activity and the strengthening of the citizen's feeling of sovereignty ought to be encouraged by the new law on associations. The Politburo expressed support for stepping up work on an appropriate draft law. In line with the position expressed at the sixth Central Committee plenum, the law ought to simplify the procedures involved in the creation of new associations and increase opportunities for transferring some of the functions of the state apparatus to associations.

The Politburo expressed support for speeding up the work that is being carried out on a law on the creation of legislation, the reform of criminal law, and the expansion of judicial control of administrative decisions. Consultations on this subject should be held in sociopolitical circles and organizations this year.

It is the responsibility of the party and all its cells and members to be at the forefront of socialist reforms. Recent experience has once again confirmed the fundamental importance of a close link between the party and the workers class and working people. The party should become increasingly better at discerning people's actual opinions and at expressing and realizing people's hopes and aspirations, and at consistently countering everything that poses an obstacle to socialist reforms. Program initiatives and the ability to win public support for the policy of strengthening socialist change must be the main way in which the party exercises its leading role.

Democratic political reforms are concurrent with the attainment of the goals of the economic reform. The Politburo is resolutely in favor of strengthening enterprise independence, self-management, and self-financing; enhancing the influence of economic mechanisms on raising efficiency; increasing the flexibility of structures in our economy; the gradual and consistent restructuring of the economy; and the creation of conditions for increasing initiative and enterprise.

The Politburo placed particular emphasis on the need to achieve money-market equilibrium. The effects of disequilibrium are being felt by everyone—by producers and consumers, by individual enterprises and the whole economy, and by every family. An improvement in everyday living conditions, and the efficient functioning of production mechanisms and factors that serve to increase the production and supply of consumer goods depend on its attainment.

The process of implementing the second stage of the economic reform, which is taking place under extraordinarily difficult conditions, must be subjected to constant and penetrating analysis, which also takes account of the social effects of the changes that are introduced. A comprehensive assessment of these changes, in accordance with principles adopted earlier, will be conducted on the basis of performance during the first 6 months of this year. However, timely corrections aimed at strengthening its mechanisms and ensuring its greater effectiveness are also essential.

The Politburo stressed the special role and responsibility of enterprise managers for implementing the second stage of the economic reform. The rate at which changes occur depends on them to a very great extent. The Politburo deemed it appropriate to hold a meeting at the national level with outstanding directors and to disseminate their experience.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results produced by the debate on the draft law on special powers for the government. It stressed that they should serve to protect the population's standard of living and bring about fuller implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. Without violating the essence of the changes that are being implemented, they will—in line with public expectations—create conditions for the more resolute removal of obstacles hindering changes and for the more rapid attainment of the goals of the reform.

The introduction of these powers ought to help to, among other things, break bureaucratic resistance, accelerate reductions in excess labor—this particularly applies to administration—simplify organizational structures, and eliminate unnecessary intermediate bodies. Changes are taking place too slowly in these areas and they are often incomplete.

The Politburo stressed that the planned activities can only produce results under conditions of order, peace, and the normal functioning of state and economic organs and every enterprise. Assessing recent incidents, the Politburo deemed it necessary for party echelons and organizations to conduct deeper, preventative analyses

of the essence of social moods and threats, to increase their influence on working people, to strengthen discipline, and to more resolutely counter political penetration by opponents.

The Politburo familiarized itself with information on the course of the implementation of the decisions contained in the Polish-Soviet Declaration on Cooperation in Ideology, Science, and Culture and with an assessment of the implementation of the comprehensive program for the strengthening and expansion of relations between the PZPR and the USSR and it approved the suggestions contained in it.

The Politburo stated that cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU had become more efficient and had undergone a significant intensification. Exchanges of experiences and opinions pertaining to the theory and practice of constructing socialism and the acceleration of economic development are particularly important in this respect. Close and concrete cooperation between voivodship PZPR organizations and regional CPSU organizations is expanding, especially in areas close to the border.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the intensification of regular cooperation between the PPR Sejm and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and cooperation between the SD, ZSL, PRON and organizations in the Soviet Union, and between Polish and Soviet trade union organizations.

The Politburo positively appraised cooperation between Polish youth organizations and the Soviet Komsomol movement.

The Politburo drew attention to the special role in propagating Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation played by the society for Polish-Soviet Friendship and the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship in the USSR.

Cooperation in the ideological sphere has been expanded. It covers cooperation between social science centers in solving problems connected with the development of contemporary societies and, in particular, the changes that are taking place in the socialist world. The mutual exchange of information has increased. The Politburo stressed the importance of joint work on processes relating to the intensification and acceleration of economic development and democratization, which comprise the substance of restructuring and renewal. These changes have to be treated more fully and comprehensively in information and propaganda work.

With regard to science, higher and general education, and scientific and technological progress, the Politburo positively assessed the fact that the decisions adopted earlier had been significantly broadened and exceeded. The intensification of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet scientific research institutes and higher schools and educational establishments merits particular emphasis. Joint achievements should be better disseminated.

The Politburo stressed the importance of Polish-Soviet cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences and between 39 Polish higher schools and 54 higher schools in the USSR. This cooperation will be significantly expanded.

The Politburo also highly appraised the development of cultural cooperation and the exchange of artistes, which is being enriched with new forms and substance. Direct cooperation covers 150 cultural establishments.

Stronger ties are being established between people working in the arts. Cooperation is developing positively between artistic associations, theaters, museums, film studios, libraries, and amateur arts movements. The opening of the Polish Cultural and Information Center in Moscow was an important event.

The work of Poles working in the arts are being popularized in the Soviet Union more than anywhere else abroad. It takes the form of large print runs and mass audiences. Their work is arousing keen interest on the part of art-lovers and critics.

There has been a tangible increase and an expansion of the forms and scope of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet mass media. Working cooperation between editorial boards, press agencies, radio, television, and journalists' associations is becoming more direct. However, the treatment of Polish-Soviet economic relations and little known positive events and facts in our common history ought to be more extensive.

The Politburo emphasized that the results and experiences gained so far in implementing the Declaration on Cooperation in Ideology, Science, and Culture have confirmed the current relevance of the basic trends and most important tasks in the development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The substance of these tasks is closely linked to the implementation of the decisions made at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

The Politburo advised Central Committee departments, and party organizations and echelons to continue to be consistent and active in implementing the tasks and decisions contained in Polish-Soviet agreements on cooperation at all levels.

It was announced that a special, extended session of the Politburo would be held at which it will be possible to become more closely acquainted with achievements and suggestions stemming from direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises and scientific research centers.

Pre-Electoral Meetings Present Nominees

LD1705225788 Warsaw PAP in English 1854 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—During pre-electoral consultative meetings that ended today, electoral colleges presented more than 368,000 nominees for candidates for councillors.

This part of the electoral campaign can be called primaries as it was a preliminary selection of nominees for candidates for councillors, PAP journalist said.

The goal of the pre-electoral meetings was to provide electors with a knowledge of new solutions of the electoral law, planned changes of the law on the system of People's Councils and territorial self-government, and the implementation of postulates put forward during the previous electoral campaign in 1984.

Electoral commissions will have to elect a minimum of 217,014 to a maximum of 325,182 names out of 368,305 nominees for candidates for councillors and put them on lists of candidates for councillors (it depends whether there are two or three candidates for one mandate on district lists). Till May 20 electoral lists will have to be submitted to appropriate electoral commissions for registration. On May 27, it will be known who will be included in the lists of candidates for councillors.

Steel Expert Views Sector's Problems

PM1705140188 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 7-8 May 88 p 4

[Interview with director of Iron and Steel Metallurgical Enterprises Corporation Marek Kepinski by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Henryk Nykiel; date, place not given]

[Text] [Nykiel] Goods offered by the metallurgical industry leave a lot to be desired. Industry—particularly the manufacturing sector—must necessarily reach more and more often for modern imported goods. What chances are there of changing the situation for the better?

[Kepinski] It is true that we do not meet the needs of our domestic customers. The greatest deficit is noted in quality and alloy steel with higher mechanical, acid-resisting, and corrosion-resisting properties. Manufacture of goods made of unalloyed steel continues to predominate. This is the result of preferential treatment accorded in the past decades to investment projects offering growth measured in tonnes. Today we follow a different course. We favor first and foremost the development of the metal goods manufacturing sector, but the possibilities of investment are limited here. Realization of production plans takes two to three times longer than scheduled. The main reason for this is the lack of financial resources and also insufficient design and production facilities for the manufacture of machines and equipment.

[Nykiel] For several years now we have been talking of the need to restructure the economy. However, it would seem that this must be preceded by a change in the production structure of the metallurgical industry as the latter supplies the majority of basic production materials and to a large extent decides the rate of the qualitative changes taking place in industry.

[Kepinski] This is certainly true. The more modern the metallurgical goods supplied, the lower the consumption of these and the longer the life of the end product. Nevertheless, restructuring the whole industry and directing the development of the economy to a course favoring those sectors which consume less steel will also help carry out structural changes in ferrous metallurgy.

[Nykiel] Poland produces some 17 million tonnes of steel per annum. But production of metallurgical goods totals just over 12 million tonnes. What happens to the remaining 5 million tonnes?

[Kepinski] Some of it is used in the manufacture of steel casting and forging products. But it is a fact that our yields of rolled crude steel products are very low, amounting to some 75 percent, while in the developed counties the corresponding index reaches as high as 90 percent. If we could achieve matching results we would be able to manufacture about 2 million tonnes of rolled products more from the same amount of steel we have now.

[Nykiel] This means that our metallurgical technologies are quite obsolete.

[Kepinski] Unfortunately, yes. One of the basic criteria of modern metallurgy is the proportion of continuously cast steel in the total steel production. In Poland this is only 5 percent. But the world average amounts to over 50 percent, and in certain countries, such as Japan, it even reaches 90 percent. It must be said that in the early 1960's we pioneered the application of the method of continuous casting on a worldwide scale.

We are very worried about the progressive depreciation of our fixed assets, particularly machines and equipment. Its index rose from 56.8 percent in 1982 to around 70 percent in the last year. There are steel plants where the degree of depreciation has exceeded 90 percent. In the past years several facilities were scrapped because they were no longer worth renovating.

[Nykiel] What is the progress of the implementation of the program— approved 4 years ago by the Council of Ministers—for modernization and development of ferrous metallurgy, and the complementary program for improving the quality of metallurgical products, which was drawn up somewhat later?

[Kepinski] Both are being implemented to a very limited extent. We estimate that the first has been carried out in some 15 percent, and the second in approximately 5 percent.

[Nykiel] It ought to be said that they were both minimum programs.

[Kepinski] Yes.

[Nykiel] What are the reasons for the delays?

[Kepinski] First of all, the lack of resources which I have already mentioned. This results, on the one hand, from the very low profitability of the metallurgical industry, which in relation to official prices is only slightly more than 5 percent, and, on the other, from its failure to ensure central subsidies which were counted upon at the time when the program was being prepared.

[Nykiel] What is being done currently in enterprises belonging to the metallurgical industry in order to improve production structure and adapt it better to the rising requirements of the economy?

[Kepinski] One of the basic courses is the implementation of the so-called program for improving the quality of metallurgical products, comprising 14 tasks, of which the most important are the ones concerning various modern methods of non-furnace steel working.

[Nykiel] But these are programs, and we all know the fate of programs. We have always had a wealth of programs, also in other sectors, except that they usually remained mere pieces of paper. Let me return again to my last question: What is being done in the metallurgical industry with regard to new investment tasks?

[Kepinski] Unfortunately, not much. In practical terms, only two large investment projects are being carried out, with enormous difficulties: a coking plant and an expansion of a steel casting line with a continuous casting attachment for the Katowice Steel Plant. Initial plans envisaged a larger facility which would have enabled the plant to increase its production from the present 4.7 to 6.5 million tonnes of steel. However, because of immense difficulties with securing adequate financial resources in both zlotys and hard currencies, the plant has been forced to revise its earlier program. At the moment they are envisaging a greatly reduced range of investment tasks. At the Baildon Steel Plant, on the other hand, plans are being made to start the construction of a modern multiline rolling mill in the nearest future. The mill will turn out an extensive range of rolled products. Initial investment operations have also been started at the Zawiercie Steel Plant. There are several other tasks in the plan, but financial resources for those have not yet been found. Realization of these tasks would enable the industry to expand considerably the range of goods on offer by adding to it high-precision products suitable for use in such sectors as the electronics industry, the tool manufacturing industry, the bearing manufacture industry, and so on.

[Nykiel] There is no doubt that such products are needed. In the situation where we have such a deficit of financial resources necessary to invest in the production of a range of high-technology goods, why do we buy an old wire mill in France to be installed in the Zawiercie Steel Plant? Can the poor afford to buy old junk?

[Kepinski] The decision to buy the mill was made outside the Corporation's competence, at the central level. Opinions on this matter are very much divided even among those working in the industry. Those who were for it argue that we could not have afforded a new rolling mill. The one we got was purchased at an advantageous price. It has already been disassembled and transported to Zawiercie. Its installation will allow us to eliminate the deficit of wire rod from which we are suffering in this country.

[Nykiel] In January 1989 your corporation will lose its largest shareholder. The metallurgical combine Huta Katowice has announced its decision to withdraw from the corporation. What are the reasons for that decision?

[Kepinski] This question should be addressed to the director of the Huta Katowice plant, not to me. In my opinion—if I am to say something on the subject—the reason for that decision was the corporation's failure to secure the powers which had been written into the statute of the organization and officially declared by the then director of the metallurgical and engineering industry. The corporation is in practice only an organization which integrates the sector, but it lacks the power to exert any concrete influence on its development or modernization.

[Nykiel] Finally, I should like to ask you for your assessment of this year's production results in the metallurgical industry.

[Kepinski] We assess them as positive. This is to a large extent thanks to the fact that last winter was unusually mild. The metallurgical industry suffered practically no restrictions in the supplies of gas or electrical energy, and the supplies of domestic and imported materials were also fairly regular. In the first 4 months of this year the metallurgical plants belonging to the corporation exceeded the planned production figures as follows: coke by 29.000 tonnes; pig iron by about 22,000 tonnes; steel by about 7,000 tonnes, and rolled products by about 35,000 tonnes. It must, however, be said that in the first quarter virtually no serious repairs were carried out in our plants. They had all been planned to take place in the remaining 3 quarters. That is why our results in the next quarters may be slightly worse owing to the envisaged stoppages necessary to carry out repairs.

[Nykiel] What would you like to wish the work forces at the enterprises belonging to your corporation on the occasion of the celebration of the traditional Metal Industry Workers' Day?

[Kepinski] In the first place I wish to thank them for their hard work and for their understanding of the country's needs. I wish them and their families much success in their professional and personal life. I should be grateful if these wishes could be conveyed to them in the columns of your paper.

[Nykiel] They will be, and we shall add our best wishes to them. Than you for talking to us.

PAP Reviews Polish-Yugoslav Relations

LD1705121588 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 17—Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the coming days at the invitation from President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic. The visit will be another confirmation of all-round and fast-developing relations between both countries in recent years.

The current state of Polish-Yugoslav relations is marked by intensive political dialogue. In mid-1984 the then chairwoman of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planic stayed in Poland. Two years later the then president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vidoje Zarkovic visited this country.

Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a visit to Yugoslavia in the summer of 1985. At the time the sides pointed to the importance of regular meetings and dialogue at the highest level which enrich traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation. The two countries signed an agreement on economic cooperation under which mutual turnover was to reach five million dollars in the years 1986-1990, that is to increase by some 60 percent against the previous quinquennium.

Contacts between the PUWP and the LCY are of direct and creative character. Cooperation between Polish Sejm and Yugoslav Federal Assembly (Skupstina) has been favourably developing. The Yugoslav side supported the idea to convene in Warsaw a meeting of chairmen of parliaments of Europe, the U.S. and Canada, forwarded by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski.

Contacts between Poland's Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, and between both countries war veterans' and women's organizations become ever broader. There are possibilities to tighten and make less formal cooperation between youth organizations of the two countries. Cooperation between labour organizations in the two countries was resumed in 1986. Talks held by a delegation of the all-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) with Alfred Miodowicz in Yugoslavia this year were of considerable importance for development of this cooperation.

The publication in Yugoslavia of conversations conducted with Wojciech Jaruzelski by Yugoslav journalist Zrnka Novak well served the understanding of transformations under way in Poland.

The coming visit of the Polish premier will be conducive to consolidation and expansion of various forms of cooperation, especially of the economic one and exchange of mutual experiences in the search for the most efficient ways of reforming the economy.

Kiev Conference Examines Effects of Chernobyl

AU1805102688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 88 p 8

[PAP report: "The Medical Aspects of the Chernobyl Disaster"]

[Text] Kiev. PAP correspondent Jozef Rzeszut writes: A 3-day international scientific conference started in Kiev on Wednesday, devoted to the medical aspects of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. It is being attended by 150 Soviet scientists and about 100 specialists from 24 other countries, including Poland, whose delegation is led by Jerzy Bonczak, vice minister of health and social welfare. Hans Blix, director of the IAEA, and representatives from WHO are also present.

This is the first conference of its kind to discuss the problems facing medicine as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. The effects of Chernobyl will be monitored over a longer period, and in future there will be mutual exchanges of information about the results of investigations.

Opening the conference, USSR Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov stressed that as a result of the disaster, the Soviet health service has encountered an unprecedented and complicated case. Radioactive particles have spread over a large area. Health services have proved equal to the task. Some 237 persons were discovered to have acute radiation sickness immediately after the breakdown, and were subjected to intensive treatment. Specialized tests were also carried out on a mass scale against those who had been exposed to radiation. Some 696,000 people had been examined by the end of 1986. An All-Union Center of Radiation Medicine of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been opened in Kiev.

During the past 2 years, experience never before known by the world's doctors has been gathered. Now it must be made available to all mankind.

In his speech, Hans Blix stressed the enormous cost—human and material— caused by the Chernobyl disaster. Some 31 persons died of radiation, and 100,000 had to be evacuated.

The conclusion from the breakdown is that nuclear energy should not be abandoned. This energy does carry a certain risk, but this risk ought to be compared with economic effects. Classic methods of energy production have disastrous effects on the environment. Therefore, nuclear energy should not be abandoned, but its risk should be reduced. And this is the most important conclusion from the Chernobyl breakdown.

The IAEA director general discussed IAEA work on establishing new standards of safety in nuclear energy and its use of the conclusions stemming from the disaster.

During a press conference, Hans Blix said that the world ought to learn as much as possible from the Chernobyl tragedy. From the very beginning, the Soviet side has made information and data widely available to everyone. More and more of the experiences gained in eliminating the effects of the breakdown are becoming the subject of talks by experts.

Kiszczak Meets Austrian Chancellor

LD1705230488 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Vienna, May 17 — PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Poland's Internal Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, who is now on an official visit to Austria, paid a visit to Chancellor Franz Vranitzky today. The meeting was attended by Austrian Internal Minister Karl Blecha.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with the favourable development of bilateral relations between Poland and Austria and confirmed their readiness to further comprehensively expand them.

Joint Communique Issued on Gromyko's Visit

AU1705081888 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 88 pp 1,5

["Joint Communique on the Official Friendly Visit Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Commitee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, paid an official and friendly visit to Romania over 10-14 May 1988.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SR of Romania, was presented by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the Order of Lenin that he was awarded on his 70th birthday for his contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Comrade A.A. Gromyko and the accompanying party visited the Bucharest enterprise of machine tools and complex outfit, the "1 May" oilfield equipment enterprise in the city of Ploiesti and saw places of social and cultural interest in the capital. The chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet laid wreaths at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Fight for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, and at the Soviet Heroes' Memorial. A wreath was laid at the V.I. Lenin Monument.

Talks were held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade A.A. Gromyko during which information was exchanged about the current problems of socialist construction in Romania and the Soviet Union. In addition, an analysis was made of the state and prospects of the friendly and good-neighbourly ties between Romania and the USSR, as well as of the chief aspects of the international situation.

The atmosphere of the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade A.A. Gromyko was friendly and of mutual understanding. They are an example of another contribution to the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet relations. The talks emphasized the common willingness to develop them in the future too in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. This is on the basis of the teachings of socialism and communism, fully equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, international solidarity, responsibility for one's own people, and for the general interests of socialism and peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu outlined the deep revolutionary changes made by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party in the nearly four and a half decades of construction of the new social system, especially since the Ninth Party Congress. This was possible through the creative application of the general truths and laws of scientific socialism to Romania's specific conditions. In this context, stress was placed on the remarkable achievements in the development of the technical-material base of society and production modernization, on the experience gained from the application of the new economic-financial mechanism, on the achievement of the principles of self-management and financial self-administration, and on the successes in the growth of agriculture in the conditions when a new agrarian revolution is under way.

Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the measures that were set to continually strengthen socialist property—state and cooperative—and to improve the administration of social life on the basis of a single, national plan. This is in order to meet the demands of today's revolution in science and technology in the broad revolutionary worker democracy system and its organized setting that developed in more than two decades and that gives all working people a direct part in the management of society and that provides for the building of socialist system with the people and for the people.

Comrade A. A. Gromyko outlined the way in which the restructuring process is taking place in the USSR and how the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent plenary meetings aimed at the country's stepped-up development, at making complete use of possibilities and advantages of the socialist system, and at enhancing the role of the human factor are being implemented. He referred at length to the preparations that are under way for the party's 19th all-union conference. It was pointed out that the tasks concerning the achievement of radical reform, the multifaceted development of the social area, and the in-depth democratization of the social life as a whole were consistently fulfilled. This is within the restructuring process, which is a revolutionary change for the future and at the same time a return to intrinsic values in keeping with the Leninist outlook on socialism. The expansion of the rights of enterprises and working collectives, the development of broad, open information, the overcoming of bureaucratic distortions and of the methods of management relying on administrative control are intended to allow each Soviet individual to feel a full master of his country and to benefit from every condition for assertion and initiative. Emphasis was placed on the important role the Soviets have for deputies in implementing the party strategic line, in improving the political system of society, and in ensuring an efficient management of the economy on a central and local plane.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the continuous expansion of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

The deciding importance of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev was underscored for the activation of a productive cooperation between the two parties and countries in all fields. The determination was reiterated to further work for the implementation of understandings reached at the top level.

Stress was laid on the importance of fulfilling the provisions under the long-term program for the development of economic, technical, and scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union until the year 2000. Joint willingness was expressed to identify new possibilities to further expand that mutually advantageous collaboration, to supply the two countries' economies with necessary resources, to contribute to the expansion and deepening of cooperation in and specialization of production, to the establishment of direct links between enterprises, to the creation of joint production and research companies in various areas of mutual interest.

Emphasis was also placed on the great significance of a growing collaboration in science, with a view to ensuring the stepped-up, broad-scale application of the latest gains of technological progress to the two countries' economies.

The importance was reasserted of implementing the complex program for the technical and scientific progress of CEMA member countries until the year 2000, of boosting the efficiency of collaboration among those countries and among all socialist countries. This is intended to serve the assertion of new-type economic relations and fully meet the interests of those countries and of socialism as a whole.

The mutual wish was expressed to develop and expand collaboration in culture, science, and education on the line of friendship associations, of trade union, youth, and women's organizations, of other public organizations, of sports and tourism. The mutual wish to employ various forms to provide for better knowledge of the two peoples' spiritual assets and to activate the links between counties and towns in the SR of Romania and regions and towns in the USSR, between border areas, between working collectivities was also expressed.

The determination was expressed to further develop useful contacts and swaps of experience between the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and between the standing commissions and groups of deputies of the two supreme legislative bodies on the major lines of parliamentary and state activity and of the development of socialist democracy. This is to boost the efficiency of those links.

The importance was emphasized of improving the collaboration between the parliaments of the socialist countries and of intensifying their cooperation within the Interparliamentary Union.

Opinions were exchanged on major international questions, and the international situation was shown to continue to be rather serious and contradictory. At the same time, positive trends have emerged in the world arena. The tasks concerning the further development and consolidation of those trends call for a new way of thinking on and a responsible approach to the problems related to peace and war, in the interest of international security, of the peoples' right to life and peace, and to a free, independent, and dignified existence.

By mutual agreement it was considered that the fundamental problems of the contemporary age were the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a resolute passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. In that context, it was pointed out that the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles had been an event of historic importance, a victory of realistic policy and of the peoples' fight for disarmament. That accord was shown to represent a beginning, a mere first step towards the building of a nuclear-free world, where the use of force has been eliminated.

Romania and the Soviet Union consider it imperative that continuous, dynamic, and irreversible character be imparted to the disarmament process. An important step along that line would be the conclusion of an accord between the USSR and the U.S.A. on a 50-percent cut in offensive strategic weapons and the observance of the antimissile defense treaty in the form in which it was signed back in 1972 and for the duration it was agreed upon. The peoples' vital interests also call for the prevention of an arms race in the outer space, for a general and complete ban on nuclear tests, for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and of other arms of mass destruction, and for the reduction in troops, conventional weapons in Europe, and military spending. That disarmament measures taken in one area are compensated for by the intensification and improvement of the production of weapons in other areas was stressed as unacceptable.

The third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was shown to be called on to set the major lines for disarmament and security building and to give a positive impact to all corresponding bi- and multilateral negotiations.

Romania and the USSR reiterated their determination to work by all means for the recovery of the political climate on the continent and the establishment of a productive, mutually advantageous collaboration among the states in Europe. They will further work actively for substantial cuts in the armed forces and conventional

weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and for the conclusion of the Vienna conference, as soon as possible, with concrete agreements that are apt to take the all-European process in all areas on to a qualitatively higher stage and contribute to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of security on the continent. Meeting these goals would be the building of a united Europe of peace and collaboration, a "European home" where a climate of good-neighbourliness and confidence should assert itself.

The two countries' determination to firmly fight any attempts on the part of revanchist forces, no matter where and how they emerge in doubting current territorial-political realities in Europe was expressed. The inviolability of post-war frontiers is a prerequisite for lasting peace and security on the European continent.

The need was underscored for an end to the imperialist policy of sowing hatred among peoples, of encouraging anti-communism, racism, chauvinism, and nationalism, and for doing everything possible to educate the peoples in the spirit of friendship, collaboration, and peace.

The Soviet Union fully supports the initiatives and efforts of Romania and Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration, and good-neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases and troops. The special importance was also stressed of continuing and expanding bi- and multilateral dialogue between Balkan states, at all levels, including the top level, with a view to strengthening peace, confidence, security, and collaboration in that area.

Support was expressed to other states' initiatives for the creation of nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones of confidence and good-neighbourliness, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The importance the concomitant dissolution of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact and, as a first step, the liquidation of their military organization would have for the radical recovery of the political climate in Europe was highlighted.

Romania and the Soviet Union will further work for the deepening of cooperation among the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and the growth of its efficiency. They will also work for the expansion of collaboration with the other socialist countries and with all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces that state they are for disarmament for a better and more just world.

Regional states of conflict were examined and the need was underscored for their rapid, just settlement by political means, through negotiations, on the basis of respect for every people's right to decide its own destiny.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Andrey Gromyko supported intensified efforts to globally solve the serious and complex questions related to underdevelopment and the developing countries' foreign debt problem, for the establishment of a new international economic order, which would guarantee the economic security of all states and would meet the interests of the stability of the world economy, the development of collaboration, and the strengthening of peace in the world. A substantial contribution to the attainment of those goals would be the allocation of a share of the funds released through disarmament to meet the requirements for economic and social development of the developing countries.

Romania and the Soviet Union's solidarity with all the peoples that fight for freedom, independence, and social progress was expressed and the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the complex problems of the contemporary world was underscored.

Considering the UN as the most representative international forum for the democratic debate and settlement of the political, economic, and social issues of the contemporary world, Romania and the Soviet Union supported the growing efficiency of that organization's activity.

The results of the visit highlighted the two countries' determination to expand their traditional relations of friendship, collaboration, and good-neighbourliness, and to intensify their cooperation in the international arena.

The visit passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

A. A. Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Bucharest, May 13, 1988

Openness in Romanian-U.S. Trade Ties Urged

AU1605184288 Bucharest LUMEA No 20 in Romanian 12 May 88 p 6

["In the Interest of Developing Romanian-American Economic Cooperation and Trade Exchanges"]

[Text] Characterized by wide openness and by the development of a large-scale system of relations with all states, irrespective of social system, the policy of peaceful cooperation promoted by Socialist Romania has been recognized for its principledness for a along time now. The resolute and consistent promotion of the new principles of interstate relations has guaranteed our country stable cooperative relations with other states in all areas, including economic cooperation and trade exchanges.

The correctness of this principled orientation is especially obvious when one considers that such relations were able to develop even under conditions of a pronounced instability in the international situation and the emergence of new phenomena in the world economy, which—as President Nicolae Ceausescu vigorously stressed —need to be approached in a new way and require a new thinking that should always proceed from completely eliminating any interference in the domestic affairs of other peoples and from ensuring socioeconomic progress and national independence and sovereignty. This principled framework of developing relations between states was reaffirmed last week in the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, when he received a group of U.S. businessmen led by Robert Robertson, vice chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council and chairman of the organization "U.S. Businessmen for International Trade." The principles laid down in the Romanian-American long-term trade agreement signed 13 years ago "are still valid today," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said. "This agreement also includes the mutual granting of most-favored-nation status, but it also clearly includes the fact that the relations between the two countries should be based on complete equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage."

As is known, economic relations between Romania and the United States have gone through several stages, with or without most-favored-nation status, but they have constantly developed. Recalling the development of these relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that after the agreement was signed "an amendment was added in the U.S. Congress which, as a matter of fact, limits and is in contradiction with the agreement," so that "in the past few years, our discussions with representatives of the U.S. Administration have not been concerned with promoting trade but with quite different demands that mean an inadmissible interference in Romania's domestic affairs." The question of extending the most-favored-nation status has been discussed each year, although Romania requested that it be granted for a longer period of time and that the tendency toward interference in domestic affairs be given up, because only in such an atmosphere can bilateral relations progress and new ways and means of cooperation be sought. This, especially because new phenomena have emerged in the world economy and in international economic relations, and because the deterioration of certain situations that were not solved in time require another type of approach. "You, as businessmen," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "are well aware of the fact that there are many problems in the world economy, particularly for the developing countries, but also for developed countries, including Romania and the United States. That is why the governments of all countries—including the governments of Romania and the United States—should be concerned with ways of contributing to seeking solutions to these problems and with promoting trade and mutually advantageous economic exchanges." Consequently, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, our country has asked the U.S. Administration to act in the spirit of the 1975 agreement and to completely renounce raising other problems that are not the subject of this agreement and are not connected with the promotion of economic and trade relations to ensure in this way the mutual maintenance of the most-favored-nation status, without any conditions.

"The Romanian people have their long-standing traditions of independence," President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, "and in the years of socialist construction they consolidated and firmly promoted a policy of independence. Nothing in the world will make us give up this policy, and those political figures who believe that various types of pressure could help solve some problems according to their wishes, are utterly mistaken.

"As regards Romania, it has never and will never give in to pressure. We wish to have relations with all the states in the world, based on the principles I have spoken about: Equality, respect, and mutual advantage. We would like to further develop relations with the United States in all areas. We particularly wish to continue and develop economic relations. We wish to develop the existing joint ventures and seek new forms for cooperation and collaboration in the interests of enterprises in our country and the Romania economy, as well as in the interest of American and U.S. enterprises, companies, and businessmen."

Romania, the speaker said, is ready to examine, together with representatives of the United States, ways to overcome the situation that has been created in order to arrive at an agreement that maintains the most-favored-nation status in both directions, while excluding the provisions of the Jackson-Vanick amendment. Experience has proved that discussing any problems on the relations between the two countries is the only way that is in keeping with the interests of both people. Stressing that things should not be dramatized but that a study should be made on what action to take in the period while the most-favored-nation status is suspended in order to develop economic relations between the two states under the best of conditions, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "I would like to think that this will be a temporary problem that will not last too long, although there is still time until 1 July—practically almost 2 months—to work out appropriate agreements making bilateral suspension of the most-favored-nation status no longer necessary."

During the meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the American businessmen present at the meeting, Robert Robertson expressed warm thanks to the head of the Romanian State for being received and for the opportunity to discuss tangible ways and solutions to further expand relations between Romanian enterprises and American firms and companies.

During the meeting, the floor was also taken by representatives of some U.S. companies who expressed satisfaction with the way in which cooperation with enterprises in our country is taking place and also words of appreciation for the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products. Referring to what action should be taken to develop these relations, the speakers stressed the need for both sides to make efforts to eschew the suspension of the most-favored-nation status. They also pointed out that American businessmen will do all they can, and they depend on them to seek solutions acceptable for both sides.

At the same time, during a meeting with Romanian press representatives, the American businessmen said that their being received by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was of particular importance for future cooperation between American companies and Romanian foreign trade enterprises and for the prospects of developing economic and trade relations between the United States and Romania. "In my opinion," one of the American businessmen said, "the mere fact that we are here is proof of our deep concern and interest within the framework of the community of U.S. businessmen. Our businessmen are interested in cooperation and in continuing this commercial cooperation with Romania on a vigorous basis, with or without the most-favored-nation status." The American businessmen stressed the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's statements on the need to continue to examine, together with representatives of the U.S. Administration, ways and means to overcome the situation that has been created. This is in order to arrive at an appropriate agreement that will ensure the maintenance of the most-favored-nation status in both directions, without any conditions.

Referring to discussions held with the head of the Romanian State in connection with tangible ways and means to continue to expand relations between companies in the United States and Romanian enterprises, which they viewed as excellent and very useful, the American businessmen expressed the desire to develop—in the future too—economic relations with enterprises in our country and to identify, in this sense, new solutions for cooperation in various areas of common interest, which are acceptable for both sides.

American businessmen expressed the conviction that economic relations between American companies and Romanian foreign trade enterprises can develop also, while the most-favored-nation status will be suspended. Consequently, they said, we will negotiate in good faith the import of new Romanian products that have proven competitive in any market. The quality of Romanian products is as good as that of any other product in any part of the world. We are proud to sell Romanian commodities in the U.S. market, some of the U.S. businessmen stressed.

BORBA Examines Slovene Peasant Unions

AU1705134688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 88 p 5

[Jovan Pjevic report: "Struggle for Power—Why Not"]

[Text] Just as initiatives for founding the so-called alternative movements (first ecological and then peace and antinuclear movements), which only occasionally received the public's attention, were fashionable at the beginning of this decade, now in Slovenia there are a number of initiatives for setting new guild and political organizations and unions: a union of peasant youth, peasant union, autonomous student union, union of young workers, association of Slovene youth, and union of youth organizations and movements, and so forth. The inspirers and initiators are mainly the "leaders" and activists of the so-called alternative groups, some members of the present republican and regional youth leaderships, and former members of former republican youth leaderships (for instance, Janez Jansa).

The initiatives have many things in common, as well as many differences. The founding committee of the Slovene Peasant Youth Union and the Slovene Peasant Union, which operate under the auspices of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth and which was founded at the recent Youth Conference devoted to problems in agriculture, in its announcement on the founding of the two associations mentioned above, stresses that they should be self-reliant and independent unions in the Slovene Socialist Youth Organization and the Slovene SAWP. The Socialist Youth Organization and the SAWP must create room for them in order to "affrirm democratically and on equal footing the peasant essence" that has been ignored up to now.

All-Around Development of Countryside [subhead]

Membership in these associations would be voluntary. They would be open to anybody and would favor dialogue and tolerance toward those with different views. "Since we are and want to remain a trade-political movement, they say, we shall demand such forms and methods of activity as will be adapted to the program and initiatives of the Slovene peasant."

The main task of Slovene peasants' trade-political organizations—the Peasant Youth Union and Peasant Union—should be agrarian reform and such a national program of developing agriculture as would be based on economic, environment-protecting, and national defense values. Our joint aim, it is pointed out in the appeal to found the said unions, is not just to have an economically efficient development of agriculture, but also a harmonious, comprehensive development of the countryside and region [pokrajina]. One should remove ideological dogmas and political scheming, which prevent such a development, and should provide scope for the knowledge, expertise, peasants' self-management, and creativity of the people attached to the land. We do not want political parties, we want to become a movement, a true union of peasants who would promote democratization and would not shrink from becoming an opposition when there is reason and need for it.

Politics Are Not Excluded [subhead]

The initiative of 30-year old Janez Jansa and his group, who appear as candidates for the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia, differs considerably from the proclamation on the founding of peasant unions briefly described above. Jansa and his group suggest the formation of autonomous organizations of young farmers, workers, and students, as well as the federation of all those organizations. In conformity with changes in program and organization, they stress in their program that one should also change the name of the youth organization because the present one (the Socialist Youth Federation) a priori requires the acceptance of socialism as the highest value. However, they say, it is completely clear that for the majority of young people today, socialism is not a synonym for the only good in this world, that many among them believe in other values—which do not necessarily exclude socialism, they may even have points of contact with it—or they are simply not interested in socialism. According to this group, this could be the federation of youth organizations and movements, the federation of Slovene youth, or the democratic federation of youth organizations and movements.

According to the initiators' idea, the newly founded youth organizations and movements would act through the existing channels and institutions (the SAWP and the assembly system) and through direct action (through the media, mass rallies, and debates). They say that they would also strive for direct representation of certain groups of young people, which means that for assembly elections they would put up as their (direct) candidates the representatives of students, young peasants, etc. The federation of youth organizations and movements and their organs at the republican and communal level would represent, according to those conclusions, a political institution whose program would be drafted on the basis of demands created in certain sections of the young generation.

Each one of the organizations and movements within the federation would have its independent field and program of action. At the republican level, the federation would have only a basic program such as: freedom of the individual limited only by the freedom of others, the freedom of political education and the recognition of political competition, which would enable free expression particularly in speech and the press, market economy with different forms of ownership and the legitimacy of all consequences this could result in, the freedom of every people of self-determination—including the right to secession —a neutral and active peace-loving foreign policy limiting cooperation with belligerent countries and excluding any kind of sales of arms and military equipment.

Dialogue and Not Condemnation [subhead]

The authors of the "program" (Jansa and his followers) also stress the following: "The time has come when one should clearly say that we are, after all, our own generation and no longer Tito's or somebody else's. When reproached that our program is the struggle for power we reply affirmatively. We shall never agree with the thesis that power is reserved only for some kind of vanguard. Our program is a struggle for power, for that portion of power and influence that naturally belongs to the young generation, considering its contribution to social accumulation and development, as well as that portion of influence that belongs to us, considering the fact that we are those who will continue to suffer the consequences of past and present decisions."

The authors of the program write, we wanted that or we did not. The reorganization of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation that we advocate, would objectively establish a field of organized political competition and, at least at the beginning, the federation of youth organizations and movements would represent a channel for the circulation of interests (including political interests) which may even be set up outside the federation, which would give it certain characteristics of a traditional political party. However, the federation would be less of a (political) party if the other organizations, like SAWPY, were to be more successful in carrying out their duties. The federation would by its very existence compel the other political organizations to carry out their duty of organizing political interests on the basis of the aspirations of the people. On the contrary, they would lose their influence and political clout.

They believe that this type of coordination and organization could be formulated on a federal level, which would be suited to all organizations in the republics and provinces, claiming that the present conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation is only a form of the futile squandering of finance on empty celebrations and the vacation trips of bureaucrats.

Only time will tell what will come of all this. It is problematic and characteristic that the initiators claim in advance, with some kind of a priori knowledge, that the majority of young people are not for socialism. Despite their tactical game-playing, this is their main reason for creating a "youth political party" which, under the guise of a movement, could be joined at the back door by members of the older generation. They actually want to create a classic political party and establish their "own" kind of federation or coalition of political parties. On the other hand, the claim is correct that the existing political organizations (SAWPY, the trade unions, and the youth organization) do not successfully carry out their social role because of their forum-like way of operating, because they are too strongly connected to state and other organs, because of the bureaucraticization of their structure, and so on. This is also one of the serious reasons for the appearance of an initiative on a different interest (political) organization, particularly concerned with individual agricultural workers and the peasant population as a whole.

The worst thing of all would be to resort to forum-like judgements. Reasoned discussion through forum-like judgments is essential. Reasoned discussion is essential especially if it speeds up not only the metamorphosis and transformation of the LC but also of all social-political organizations into organizations that will respond to the latest demands of the times and the needs of the people and that will operate in a more democratic and effective way.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Agricultural reform [subhead]

The term agricultural reform as advocated by the initiators of the formation of the aforementioned federations, implies: the equal economic status of agriculture, the realization of a national agricultural policy, the political-economic equality of the social and private sectors beginning with the scrapping of all privileges that have been enjoyed until now by the social agricultural sector, the scrapping of land-holding maximums and other measures that would ensure the development and constitutional protection of the agricultural cultivatable areas. They also propose the scrapping of all economic and political monopolies in agriculture, the food industry, and forestry, the urgent revision of disablement entitlements and pensions, and the full, and not just illusory, evening out of the social status of agricultural workers.

Slovene Daily Comment

AU1705142788 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 May 88 p 1

["Topic of the Day" commentary by Danilo Utenkar: "The Challenge by Slovene Peasants"]

[Text] The multitude of people attending the peasants' discussion forum in the Ljubljana Union Hall, at which the Slovene Peasant Union and the Slovene Peasant Youth Union were formed without prior announcement and somehow spontaneously, is another piece of evidence that the Slovenes have peasant roots, as much as anybody may want to ignore them.

A guild organization of Slovene peasants should actually cause no surprise, for one could feel and predict it for a long time. The social and economic conditions have led to our peasantry landing in a situation when its sense of self-preservation must be aroused. The shortcomings that have been piling up because of a poor agricultural policy, whether dictated by the state, the commune, or even the cooperatives, led the peasants to realize that

they must organize themselves, although this society has organizations and institutions in which the peasants formally pursue their interests.

We may say that the foundation of the two unions is a peculiar challenge to the pluralism of self-managing interests, which has been so much talked about in recent years. We will now have to check whether or not we are capable of deeds in addition to discussions of principle. The Slovene SAWP, which benevolently regards the peasant organizations and accepts them as its own, will certainly have to give some thought to what has gone wrong if a considerable portion of its members demands and sets up a different type of organization. It also seems that the peasants are the heralds of something new, which can only be felt, but not predicted with certainty. The new steps of the Slovene peasants will be followed with attention, not only in Slovenia but all over the country. For this reason, we others should not be mere observers, either.

Further on Meetings of 'Mikulic's Commission'

Commission Reviews Proposals

AU1305110088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 88 p 1

[D. Zarkovic report: "The New 1965 Begins Next Year"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May—If the schedule is followed, the new, and let us hope, real reform of our model for economic affairs [referring to the economic reform of 1965] will take effect at the beginning of 1989. This was stated today at the session of the Commission for the Reform of the Economic System, better known as "Mikulic's commission."

The commission today reviewed the results, proposals, and ideas of 10 working groups of this FEC commission, and it is expected that today's session will continue tomorrow.

It is obvious that the deadlines are tight. In order to be included in the constitutional procedure at all, the proposals must be formulated before 15 May, which is also the deadline for the republican and provincial assemblies and the FEC to submit their proposals. The FEC plans to finalize the text of the new reform at a session planned for 12 May and then to send it immediately to the SFRY Assembly Constitutional Commission.

The commission today discussed the text entitled the "Basic Directions of the Economic System Reform," and it was stated or warned that it is "necessary to create constitutional prerequisites for the reform of the economic system without which the reform would not be possible." It was also said that if this were not done, the "constitutional changes would be reduced to improvements in only some areas that would not facilitate the development of the economic system on the market economy basis."

The final text of the reform's directions, which will be most probably discussed at the forthcoming LCY Conference, will be formed on the basis of today's and tomorrow's discussion.

Milos Milosavljevic, FEC vice president, gave the introductory speech. In a fairly long speech he referred to all areas of the economic system's reform. A 5-hour discussion was devoted to one particular area alone—to social ownership and expanded reproduction. This topic is far from being unimportant. On the contrary, some delegates think that this is the key topic. But considering that disagreements exist about other areas that are being reformed (out of 10 areas, 5 are disputed), it sounds almost incredible that the commission would be able to complete all its work in the next 2 days.

Milosavljevic said that "if it is not too optimistic to say so, we are all today aware of the need for deep economic reforms," but added that "differences of opinions regarding some important issues are still present."

In his introductory speech he pointed out that socially owned property should be treated better and that "today, there are fewer disputes about whether or not the socially owned means of production are a form of social capital that should be used to enlarge itself." But then he said something that showed itself to be the main dispute. Milosavljevic said: "Today, in our economic science there are two different approaches toward the cost of using social capital. According to the first, a work organization, that is an enterprise, is obliged to use social capital rationally and to enlarge it, not forgetting temporary disturbances in the conduct of business activities or stops in work when it becomes economically irrational. In this respect, it is necessary to establish the obligatory or minimum rate of accumulation as the price for the use of social capital. This rate would be at least equal to the real rate of interest. Failing to realize the rate of accumulation determined in this way would be a sign of inefficient use of the socially owned means of production. This instrument should ensure an expanded reproduction of social capital."

The second approach was expressed, according to Milosavljevic, in the commission's working bodies, and is based on the belief that the above way of evaluating the cost of social capital is "in essence administrative, that it ignores different conditions for carrying out business activities and economic results, and that such practice would lead us to setting different rates of accumulation in different branches, and even some individual rates." This means that the state would determine how much enterprises need to set aside for their development. Milosavljevic said that there were also views that by this "we would introduce into our system the category of so-called real socialism, which is incompatible with the market way of conducting economic affairs."

Milosavljevic also said that the Draft Basic Directions proceeded from the first variant, which is to say from determining the cost of using social capital, and that this only marked the "start of the discussion on this instrument."

That the discussion had only "started" was obvious from what followed. Presenting his speech, Branislav Soskic, head of the group that examined ownership relations and expanded reproduction, said that one should not wait until full unity is achieved, and that the commissions must make its choice. In his view, and of course the view of the majority of the group, the minimum or obligatory rate of accumulation must be determined for the users of social capital and should be equal to the real rate of interest on long-term loans.

Marjan Senjur, the first participant in the discussion, opposed this view, saying that this kind of setting of the minimum or obligatory accumulation is not consistent with the market principle. He was supported by Vojislav Rakic, Kiro Hadzi-Vasilev, Ivan Ribnikar, Nikola Stojanovic, and many others who claimed the following: Frescribing the minimum accumulation means letting the state into the economy's domain through the front door. This assumes a linear obligation that "everything should grow," even those incapable of surviving in the market. It is the nature of the market that nobody knows the future, and that the market depends on the quality of decisions and how much will be set aside for accumulation. According to the critics of this model, this could lead to a situation in which those in a position to accumulate more will only follow the limit set by the state and set aside only the amount they were told to do....

The champions of the thesis that some realistic measure of expanded reproduction and therefore of a minimum, that is, obligatory accumulation must still be established at this stage are best represented by the following two opinions: Oskar Kovac recalled that OECD experts asked whether or not our country intended to impose taxes on the use of social resources, which actually means introducing a price for it, that is, to prescribe the rate of accumulation. Ljubomir Madzar revealed today that he was against this before, but that he gave his consent to this solution because opponents of the offered model failed to provide answers to, in his opinion, the two key questions.

He in fact expounded on the views of those people who favor the so-called prescribed minimum accumulation. According to Madzar, motivation is the key problem, and it does not exist in the present concept of social ownership, which can be empirically proved by the fact that accumulation has been falling for years now, and that last year it was lower than the losses, which means that people employed in the social sector have begun to "eat up the substance." In his opinion, the second reason lies in the fact that if the rate at which resources should be earmarked for expanded reproduction is not prescribed, the production conditions would become dramatically unequal, so those who are better equipped with social capital would be able to allocate much larger sums for consumption.

However, everybody is aware of the fact that such a model can only be a temporary solution in this stage of our troubles.

[The following passage appears boxed and in bold print within the body of the item]

The Resolution Is To Be Abolished [subhead]

Agreement has been reached in principle that there is no need to adopt a resolution as a document on implementing the plan for a given year. On the contrary, we assess that the practice to date has called the need for such a document into question. In our practice, Milosavljevic said, the resolution would open up the same questions as in the plan, create insecurity about production conditions as if everything would change and begin anew with 1 January, and would spread the illusion that solutions to one's own problems could be found through a redistribution within the Federation, one only has to be persistent.

Reasons for this decision have not been sought in difficulties that would arise in coordinating the text of the resolution or in the expenses that cannot be ignored, but above all in the need to have stable production conditions over a longer period.

Commission Misses Agenda Deadline

AU1705105888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 88 p 1

[D. Zarkovic report: "Free Hand to Enterprises"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May—"Mikulic's commission" ended its work today. The prediction made by BORBA yesterday that it will be extremely difficult to discuss the 10 chapters of the reform of the economic system in only 2 days proved to be correct. Only two areas were "covered" in the last 2 days: expanded reproduction and ownership relations, and the market and prices.

Yesterday afternoon, the commission discussed the division of income, but because of many suggestions, the commission will have to return to this topic later. Today, the commission aiso discussed the system of planning in society.

The next session is scheduled for Tuesday, 17 May, which in fact means that the deadline for holding a public debate on constitutional amendments will not be respected. As we reported yesterday, on 12 May the FEC is supposed to finalize the text entitled the "Basic Directions of the Economic System Reform," but it is obvious that this will not be done because there are six more areas to be discussed. However, this time the delay

is not a sin. In a country in which so many things are late, it would not be a disaster if proposals for constitutional changes were several days late, especially considering the view that constitutional amendments without amendments on economic reform would not be sufficient.

Today, a 4-hour discussion was held on the work of the group in charge of the market and prices sector. About 20 members of the commission took part in it. One of the key demands was that prices be set completely free and that the direct control measures be regarded only as an exception. Taking part in the discussion, president of the commission Branko Mikulic said in this respect that "principles were not at dispute," but that those who "say 'a' must also say 'b'." In fact, according to this "a and b" logic, our market must be exposed to foreign competition because, as Mikulic said, it would be absolutely unacceptable to allow free setting of prices and at the same time close the market to foreign influence. In his view, this would be only possible if the taxation system did not require the payment of custom duties. At present, these duties make foreign goods as much as 150 percent more expensive.

According to Dusan Ckrebic, we will have the greatest difficulties with "dogmatists," because they will not easily abandon the illusions they have held for decades. This is the reason for their aversion to the labor market, knowledge, innovations, technological progress.... It is not surprising that in this context Branislav Soskic insisted on the principle—which is constantly being repeated as some kind of light motive, and which was mentioned by Vojislav Rakic in his introductory speech—according to which the non-economic factors must remain without any influence on business affairs and cadre policy.

All the participants in the discussion, Stefan Korosec, Nikola Stojanovic, Milenko Odavic, Veselin Vukovic, Borisav Jovic, Nazmi Mustafa, Ivo Fabinc, Ante Cicin-Sain, and others, were basically unanimous in saying that full independence of enterprises in conducting all their business affairs in the market should be ensured.

Commission Urges Freeing Labor

LD1705215788 Belrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 17 May 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)—Associated labor should be freed from the schemes and uniformity in self-managing organizations and should be allowed the freedom to choose forms of organizing and pooling. This is the main message from a session of the FEC Economic Reform Commission, which was held today and will resume its work on Thursday. [passage omitted]

Without pretending to make a final assessment, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC and the Economic Reform Commission, expressed the essence of the debate, saying that the consensus is that there should be as little as possible of compulsory forms of pooling. This means that economic and social activities should be given more freedom to organize in an economically rational manner. This is a matter of freedom of choice, from organizations of associated labor to large systems.

Like many participants in the debate, Mikulic also said that special attention should be devoted to the self-managing organization of workers and strengthening their role in decisionmaking about the business policies of the organization of associated labor. According to him, all social property should belong to someone who should be responsible for its use and maintenance.

Since the FEC will, on the basis of a debate on reforming the economic system, propose to the SFRY Assembly additions to individual amendments, in order to create conditions for more fundamental economic changes, the FEC president stressed that the Constitution should not be burdened with unnecessary amendments. Many things can be prescribed by laws, which, if the need arises, are easier to change.

The Constitution should state what is allowed, without going into details about everything that is forbidden, except when it is a matter of protecting basic values of our system. Insisting on introducing details could postpone constitutional and economic changes. [passage omitted]

In the basic directions of the changes to the self-managing organization of associated labor, there is too much stress on what should not be done, Dusan Ckrebic said. He added that that it would be better to deal with what should be done, Ckrebic believes, because, we are trying to deregulate economic life.

As far as associated labor organizations are concerned, Ckrebic believes that they should not be negated, rather, their role in the basic production relation should be defined more precisely. Ckrebic, like many other members of the commission, believes that the question of self-managing rights of workers should not be reduced to decisionmaking about everything, but about the most significant matters. [passage omitted]

The undivided opinion is that the rights and obligations of self-managing and management organs should be clarified and their influence widened, and in accordance with this, their responsibility increased.

Milosavljevic Discusses Debt, Inflation

LD1105210188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 11 May 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)—In mid-1987 we informed our creditors that Yugoslavia could not service its debts without seriously threatening not only its own development, but also the normal functioning of current reproduction. We submitted our stands not only to foreign banks, but also to the IMF and to the governments of our most important creditor countries. This

stand was adopted as necessary at that stage, and the consolidation of Yugoslav debt was understood as a necessary measure in the interest of all partners. It is, therefore, in our opinion, not a question of any kind of altruism but of suitable economic and political interests, stressed Milos Milosavlejevic, vice president of the FEC, briefing the members of the LCY Central Committee on the economic policy measures after 15 May and the arrangement with the IMF. He specified that it is not only a matter of primarily economic, but also of political, issues and processes about which the LCY Central Committee must take a stand. Milosavljevic spoke immediately after the introductory speech by Renovica.

On the basis of the newly adopted program of the consolidation of our debt, Milosavlejvic went on, negotiations started with the IMF on a new "stand-by" arrangement. The text of a memorandum, which was coordinated at the end of March of this year during the negotiations, was endorsed, apart from one key issue on which no agreement was reached. It was at that time a matter of methodology for establishing the dinar exchange rate.

The foreign currency market cannot be activated without additional financial support, Milosavljevic stressed, and a necessary balance cannot be ensured in it. One can ask what our negotiating position is and whether or not it is possible to reach an agreement on some other basis. In our assessment, we have got into situation in which we still find ourselves. It has been suggested to us: "Take it or leave it." Is this an ultimatum or has the creditor always had the right, in the interest of protecting his assets, to impose certain conditions on the borrower with the right of the borrower to either accept or reject these conditions? Milosavljevic commented. [passage omitted]

However, Milosavljevic warned of everyone's desire to ensure as favorable a position for their economy as possible, and there is no interest in curbing inflation. At the same time there are those who oppose the liberalization of imports of ferrous metallurgy, vehicles, tractors, and similar products. There has been a demand for the functioning of a closed market at which income can be increased and export losses covered by means of increasing prices. The liberalization of the foreign exchange rate and the introduction of criteria of supply and demand of foreign currency into the game are greeted with varying reactions, depending on which specific position one has. A link is almost entirely lost between the liberalization of prices and imports as an economic measure, which should have an impact on curbing inflation through a system of economic pressure.

In the expectation of a cessation of intervention measures, new price lists have been prepared, as if domestic demand would be unrestricted. Although there are no serious shortages on the market as yet, limited deliveries will become more common in the days to come. At the same time the process of bringing foreign currency into the country has slowed down, and in the first days of May the same applied to deliveries of goods to foreign countries in the expectation of measures that will be passed. Export statistics are a good illustration of the above, although the deceleration of exports started somewhat earlier.

We are also faced with pressure to increase personal incomes. While personal incomes went up by 129 percent in the first 2 months of the year in the country compared to the same period last year, the growth of personal incomes in the first 3 months of this year, compared to the same period last year, was up by 144 percent, stressed the FEC vice-president. [passage omitted]

Normal limits for the movement of personal incomes certainly give most cause for concern and fear of social disturbances, bearing in mind last year's drop in realistic personal incomes by 7 percent. With such accelerated growth of personal incomes in March and certainly in April this year, these limits are threatened. [passage indistinct]

We have also encountered losses and deficit in the sector of general and joint consumption. At the same time we must ask a question: Is it possible to curb inflation without a control over demand, with or without the arrangement with the IMF? he noted. Or is it that in our country price and demand controls and financial discipline are not possible? These are the instruments that can curb inflation that reduces our credibility abroad and stands in the way of our being serious partners in cooperation with European countries. Warnings that arise from a possible situation that we might face—in case the rate of inflation greatly exceeds 90 to 95 percent—require full political assessment.

Is a way out of the crisis possible without stepping up production and economic activity, without opening up prospects for development? A reply to this question—whether or not we are closer to this goal with or without financial support from abroad—is necessary, Milosavljevic went on. The 3-year "stand-by" arrangement with the IMF for the 1982-1985 period is behind us. At that time inflation was rising steadily. The IMF certainly possesses letters from our previous federal secretaries for finance that give explanations about failure to implement our economic policy.

Benefitting from foreign support is justified if this is going to be used for export-oriented production and the technological development and modernization of our economy. For this reason it is vital to keep domestic consumption under control. Failing this, there will be no next time for additional support from abroad. This is why we need a realistic assessment of our situation and to confront the truth.

There is a fear that the restrictive credit-monetary policy could block the growth of production. We are genuinely faced with serious difficulties in the liquidity plan of organizations of associated labor today. But at the same time, enormous funds are still blocked in form of reserves while waiting for the market to accept high prices. [passage omitted]

Half of the envisaged sum of $500 million has been ensured through a so-called stand-by credit by a decision of the bank for international transactions in Basel, which enables the activation of the entire package. On the basis of individual contacts with some European governments and the U.S. Government, it is expected that the remaining sum will be ensured in the next 10 days and conditions created, as Milosavljevic put it, for the introduction of the so-called three liberalizations—of prices, imports, and foreign exchange rates. If we are to opt for the arrangement with the IMF, the necessary decisions should be made by the SFRY Assembly on 14 and 15 May this year.

It is obvious that reasons for the postponement of the IMF decision should be found in the expectations from the SFRY Assembly on the arrangement with the IMF and the initiative for deciding on a vote of confidence in the FEC. The reserves of our creditors, noted the vice president of the FEC, are justified in the realization of our own programs so far. Not even the demands for a vote of confidence in the FEC, naturally, can remain without an echo. This is best illustrated by the fact that the television service of a neighboring country directly followed discussion of this issue in the assembly of one of our republics, he added. Our diplomatic correspondents are being told unequivocally that our creditors are interested in the position that the SFRY Assembly will adopt on the arrangement and on the FEC.

Articulating the stand of the FEC on the initiatives launched by two republican assemblies, Milosavljevic said that these initiatives will be discussed in the SFRY Assembly in keeping with the Constitution and that a necessary decision will be made. This situation is not anticonstitutional. He underlined that it is not necessary to link this with the IMF arrangement. It is an internal issue that the FEC has proposed and carried out in the past 2 years. But it is up to the LCY organs to assess the political situation that we might face in the case of differing stands and of divisions. [passage omitted]

We are convinced that the consolidation of our external debt creates some of the essential prerequisites for the growth of production and the opening up of the process of development. The difficulties we are facing today are serious, but they will become even more complex, and a way out will be all the more dramatic unless we set in motion the wheel of economic growth and development, Milosavljevic stressed at the end of his report.

Mamula Discusses International Relations

LD1205174088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpts] Split, 12 May (TANJUG)—At a formal ceremony held today at the University of Split, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was awarded an honorary doctorate by this scientific and educational institution. The proposal to award this high recognition to Branko Mamula came from the Naval Faculty in Dubrovnik, the Faculties of Electrotechnics, Mechanical Engineering, and Ship Building in Split, which were joined by the Faculty of Economics from Split and the Faculty of Philosophy from Zadar. [passage omitted]

Expressing gratitude to his hosts, Admiral Mamula said that in his view the recognition awarded by the University of Split is not an acknowledgement only of his work, but also of the creativity of all memebrs of the Armed Forces and army educational and scientific-research and development institutions that are concerned with the modernization and improvement of the naval and overall defense forces and potentials of society.

Commenting on some essential features and trends in the development of the contemporary world, Branko Mamula said that at this juncture relations in the international community are characterized by two conflicting global processes. The first is the process of world integration. No country, regardless of its size, natural resources, power, and level of economic development cannot ensure optimal conditions for the realization of objectives of its own development without using essential economic, technical-technological, and other world achievements. The second process manifests itself through the increase in the number of national states and through the establishment of ties and the isolationism of a narrow circle of countries in an area on most differing bases. Taking into consideration everything that comes together with the third technical-technological revolution, it is realistic to expect that the process of world integration will be the main feature of the epoch that humankind is entering.

It is neither easy nor simple, Branko Mikulic continued, to keep abreast of the major steps and achievements of the present-day world. This is true in particular of those countries and peoples not in a position to secure their own strategy of internal development as a prerequisite for participation in international economic and other progressive trends. Those who fail to realize the speed at which the world is moving today, at the present historical juncture, are doomed to even greater backwardness.

The socialist world has, in recent times in particular, been in the grip of reforms and transformations designed to ensure its faster development in all spheres of social life on democratic foundations.

Practice, Branko Mamula continued, forces us to search for ways to achieve more efficient economy, modernization, to join in the scientific-technological revolution, to motivate individuals and firms, and to ensure specific links between common and personal interests. Although it is right to talk about serious deformations in and the crisis of socialism and the existing models and character of relations between socialist countries, socialism nevertheless is gaining ground in various forms, both as a practice and as a concept of a better and more just world.

The awareness of and the question of in which direction the world is moving, can we catch up with it and join in its development, how far behind we are, and what is to be done to resolve the existing problems faster and more efficiently are of vital importance for Yugoslav society.

One thing, however, is certain: The production forces can develop further only if the even more direct interests of the working class and all the working people are fulfilled and their motivation and initiative increased.

While the world is in the process of intensifying integration in all spheres of social life, we in Yugoslavia are still in the grip of disintegrational tendencies in the sphere of economy, politics, science, and culture and even of such negative tendencies that negate such Yugoslav organisations as the LCY, the Yugoslav People's Army, and others, thus posing the most direct threat to Yugoslavia's foundations.

I am convinced that you will agree with me when I say that more organized and efficient social action is needed against such tendencies in all parts of the country and especially in those environments where they have become deep-rooted. This refers in particular to the manifestations designed to devalue brotherhood and unity, and to the process of education and upbringing that seems to have neglected this important issue. This could have unforseeable consequences not only for the development of Yugoslav socialist patriotism but for the country's future as well.

Speaking about young people, it is also worth stressing that the continuity of and prospects for the revolution are ensured to the extent to which its values, achievements, and goals are accepted by younger generations. In the world, especially in the countries that had socialist revolutions and where revolutionary changes are taking place, exceptional attention is devoted to this particular social group in the overall structure of society. If this were not the case then no one, not even our revolution, regardless of how progressive it may be, would have prospects and a future.

Winding up his speech, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also spoke about some questions concerning the overall development of navigation and maritime economy, as an important factor in the general economic development of the country.

We must be more organized and united in the way we develop our navigation, modern tourism, the exploitation of oil and gas under the sea, etc., in order to overcome the crisis we are faced with and open up prospects for the speedier and more effective prosperity of the country. This also represents a significant factor in the overall integration of our country with the world and its inclusion in the international division of labor and the protection of natural sources of life, Mamula concluded. [passage omitted]

Youth Newspaper Bans 'Boosting Newspaper Sales'
AU1305072588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 May 88 p 9

[Slavoljub Djukic commentary: "Phoenixes of Journalism"]

[Text] After searching through newspapers every day, I panicked and started counting up the time I had wasted reading the press alone; 2 hours a day is not dramatic but... for a professional journalist, it is within normal limits. I know people who, in looking for self-satisfaction, harm themselves while believing they are doing something useful.

However, with time I realized that suicidal newspaper reading is a kind of a sedative and that this activity is completely unnecessary if one only seeks to be informed. When an article worth attention appears, somebody else always points it out, thereby relieving us of the need to clear the unavoidable forest in search of the right article. Namely, passionate newspaper readers have taken over the role of town criers. At the same time they are the best popularizers of the press, because there is no better advertisement than the oral one. It cannot be replaced even by the most influential television advertising. Oral propaganda is perhaps equaled only by a ban on newspapers, which is why public prosecutors are a strong factor in boosting newspaper sales.

This applies to youth newspapers in particular. At first we read them only when somebody calls our attention to an interesting article, and then we find ourselves in the habit of looking for them on newspaper stands. How long this will last is another matter, because such professional stunts are performed only by the youth press, which continuously shifts between anonymity and meteoric breakthroughs in the newspaper market. It wins readers overnight, and then it loses them in the same way. This phenomenon is always closely connected with the kind of person at the head of the editorial board. Such was the destiny of STUDENT, MLADOST, STUDENTSKI LIST, and now, of MLADINA.

Unlike many newspapers that have ceased to exist, although they had enviable sales (VUS [VJESNIK U SRIJEDU] and REVIJA 92 for instance), youth newspapers usually have a long life, but have a changeable professional track. When we have already forgotten that

a newspaper existed, it suddenly reappears. There is a certain method in this: The youth newspapers never expand at the same time, but replace one another on the scene as if by agreement, or perhaps silencing one newspaper provokes the reappearance of another.

The second characteristic of the youth press is connected with the behavior of political forums. Youth newspapers have their heyday when they are targets of criticism. However, this applies to a large extent to our entire press. When political forums praise a newspaper as being "courageous, analytical, richer in substance, open to different views," and so on, this is a good enough reason for all newspapers to start thinking about their editorial policy. Namely, exaggerating a little, one could say that the bad press—bad in the sense of being anemic and strictly obedient—are the best kind of press for politicians who are not ready to submit themselves to public judgment.

Youth newspapers also appear most frequently in court. They are the absolute recorders in the Yugoslav press. In the last 30 years, POLITIKA was the only daily to be banned (on 30 June 1974). This was because of a map in which a part of Yugoslavia was erroneously added to a neighboring country. VECERNJE NOVOSTI was banned temporarily only in Zagreb (1 June 1971) because of a cartoon that reportedly imputed nationalism to Croatian leaders, but the court failed to accept the public prosecutor's demand. Apart from literary association newspapers, of which KNJIZEVNE NOVINE takes the lead (banned six times), youth papers were banned most frequently. These were STUDENT, MLADINA, VIDICI, STUDENTSKI LIST, POLET, OMLADINSKA ISKRA, OMLADINSKE NOVINE, KATEDRA, INDEKS, RAZLOG, and even BUMERANG, the newspaper of the club of students native to Cacak.

The extent to which youth newspapers can sometimes do things to spite the authorities can be seen in the case of Ljubljana TRIBUNA, which was banned three times for same thing: First because it published an open letter to the SFRY Presidency (1982); then for publishing in its next issue the court decision that included the disputed text; and finally, the third issue was banned because it carried texts from the previous banned issues.

As a certain comfort, one often hears that there are fewer bannings today—merely a dozen a year—than 20 years ago when there were twice as many. That is true, just as it is true that much publicity is given to the bannings, so one gets the impression that they are a mass phenomenon. However, unlike the period at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies when often nothing much changed in the editorial policy of a newspaper after it was banned, politicians now go for a new strategy: They avoid the courts but change the top people in the editorial board. This is much worse than when a newspaper is banned, because after such cadre changes are carried out, the newspaper is often barely recognizable. On the whole, the entire control over the press is carried out through the so-called cadre policy and the reason given is professional renewal and rejuvenation of the editorial board, although young journalists are those who "make most of the trouble" unlike the old generation that was made toothless so often and that would be more ready to compromise. This is probably because it realized that there is no point in butting one's head against a wall.

Reasons for banning newspapers are exclusively political. It is almost unheard of for a newspaper to be administratively banned because it violated public morals. One could therefore conclude that "correct" political thoughts are the most important thing for the society's good health. However, Dag Strpic's pondering in the next-to-last issue of DANAS makes one think about the role administrative measures have. About the banning of Zagreb's STUDENTSKI LIST, Strpic said that one gets the impression that there was a need to prove that democratization in Zagreb had still not "gone too far." This is another characteristic of our society: When one wants to make room for democracy, it is highly undesirable for him to express his liberalism too conspicuously, because that will endanger the essence of democracy, which is constantly and vigilantly watched over by aggressive dogmatic consciousness. This works only if it goes step by step, which is something the youth press obviously is not reconciled with. It wants to have a lot in a short time and does not recognize moderation and gradual ways.

For this reason, the youth press pays a certain price. However, regardless of its mistakes, it helps a lot in the democratization of the public word and the breaking of taboos. It also helps by indirectly influencing the contents of the Yugoslav press, in particular the "big newspapers," which are usually the ones who lecture youth newspapers. Namely, it is noticeable that the most popular authors in political newspapers are those who have adopted the style of writing that is characteristic of the youth press. That style implies communicating with the readers, openness, and clear and unconventional expression. It may be a coincidence, but it is still an interesting example that the Vojvodina press which, according to its own words, was for a long time much below the cultural level of the community, started changing at the very time when STAV had its professional breakthrough.

Apart from often irrational provocativeness, the youth press is most frequently reproached for not devoting itself to themes connected with students and youth, "which is why it exists." However, experience has shown that such topics do not suffice, because they do not attract readers. Besides, high-level politics are the primary concern of young people's future. Their problems cannot be reduced to a student's standard of living and school life alone, although this is the beginning. Politics are nowadays the key that opens and closes all doors, because they have direct influence on people's existence and social position. The only thing one can say about

young people with certainty is that they cannot be blamed for grave mistakes but nevertheless suffer their consequences. This is why the youth press refuses to reduce its contents to cafeteria-type themes, and when it enters the field of politics, its instinctive behavior is to become bitter.

The problem perhaps lies in the fact that we cannot reconcile ourselves to the radicalism typical of young people. And our failure to understand provokes them to become even more so. A French adage says that if a man fails to become conservative to a certain extent in his old age, that means that he is not intelligent enough. However, if the same man was not revolutionary and willful in his youth, that means that he lacks heart and temperament.

Public Prosecutor Bans Ljubljana Newspaper

AU1105183188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The Ljubljana Public Prosecutor has temporarily banned the latest 13th edition of TRIBUNA, the Ljubljana University student organization newspaper, because it carried a letter from Dr Vojislav Seselj. The Public Prosecutor has submitted a proposal for the permanent ban of the student review, which has a print run of 5,000 copies.

Temporary Ban Lifted

LD1405031388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serb-Croatian 1648 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 May (TANJUG)—The Council of the Ljubljana Magistrates' Court today rejected the proposal of the public prosecutor on a ban on the distribution of the 13th issue of "TRIBUNA," organ of the organization of Ljubljana students. The court also revoked the decision on a temporary ban on the distribution of this issue of the newspaper, but "TRIBUNA" may not yet be distributed, since the public prosecutor has the right of appeal to a higher court.

The newspaper was temporarily banned because of the text entitled "To Mr Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency" signed by "Your Conscientious and Tireless Biographer Dr Vojislav Seselj." The Ljubljana prosecutor thought that some parts of the text contained information that was harmful to the reputation of the SFRY and its highest-ranking organs and that offended officials, so the newspaper was temporarily banned on Monday.

The Court Council, however, noted that some parts of the text contained objective signs of the criminal acts against the honor and reputation, but that their publication would not have any serious consequences as the prosecutor had thought.

KATEDRA Journalist's Indictment Lifted

LD1705225288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Celje, 17 May (TANJUG)—The Celje Basic Court today lifted the indictment against journalist Dragica Korade, who was charged with insulting Maribor organs of internal affairs in a text published in last year's 12th issue of 'KATEDRA.' The issue was banned.

The court decided that the author did not intend to insult the internal affairs organs, but to point out the lack of efficiency in undertaking measures as five young men behaved violently. The mistake was acknowledged by the leadership of the Maribor militia. The court assessed that sentencing Dragica Korade would mean denying the possibility of public control over the work of state organs. This would, according to the court's assessment, violate the constitutional principle of citizens' equality in front of the law, since other papers had critically written about the event before Korade and no charges were brought against them.

Ambassador to Stockholm in Shooting Incident

LD1605192288 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The Yugoslav ambassador, who was arrested yesterday by police after he fired a pistol loaded with live ammunition while at an outdoor recreation area in Tyresoe, south of Stockholm, will not be deported from Sweden.

"EKO" [name of radio program] has learned that the Foreign Ministry hopes Yugoslavia will take measures against its ambassador to Stockholm. The ambassador today explained his behavior to the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol. He said that he had never meant to threaten anybody with his weapon, for which, by the way, he did not have a license.

TANJUG on Incident

LD1705182488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Stockholm, May 17 (TANJUG)—Swedish Foreign Ministry Spokesman Martin Halqista has said that some 60 diplomats in Sweden have licenses to carry guns. It is no wonder that Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden Zlatan Kikic carries a gun when one bears in mind that Yugoslav Ambassador Rolovic was killed in Stockholm in the early seventies, Halqista said.

Halqista made the statement immediately after Ambassador Kikic informed the Swedish Foreign Ministry he had been asked to produce his identification card and had been frisked for no apparent reason by policemen who received an "anonymous report that he was armed."

Ambassador Kikic introduced himself and handed the policemen his gun. He, however, had no license for the gun since he was posted ambassador to Sweden only recently and has not received the Swedish license yet.

Some Swedish yellow papers attempted to term the Yugoslav ambassador as one of those disturbing public order by giving the matter a sensationalist touch and spreading lies.

Nonaligned Security Meeting Held at Brioni

Mamula Receives Military Officials

LD1705110888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Brioni, 17 May (TANJUG)—The attendance of prominent military personalities and scientific workers in the fields of security and defense from the nonaligned countries at the 4-day scientific meeting "Security and Defense of the Nonaligned Countries Through Reliance on their own Forces," is an opportunity for meetings and exchanges of experience. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula had talks with Sestus Mayawala, chief adviser and head of the Zambian Research Bureau for Defense and Security, and Brigadier General Arthur Mwanza. Branko Mamula also had a meeting with Major General Subjato, governor of the Indonesian National Defense College, and Brigadier General Soedibi from the Indonesia Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, received in Brioni Yeoryios Anastasiadhis, director general of the Cypriot Ministry of Defense, and Colonel Kostas Achilideso and had cordial talks with them.

Vlajkovic Addresses Meeting

LD1705150688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 17 May 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, May 17 (TANJUG)—By relying on their own forces the nonaligned countries wish to strengthen their defence and security and thus their independence, which is a basis of the nonaligned foreign policy, Yugoslav Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic said here today.

In an opening address at the scientific meeting "Nonaligned Countries' Security and Defence Based on Self-Reliance," held on the Yugoslav northern Adriatic archipelago of Brioni, Vlajkovic expressed satisfaction that the meeting was convened in a place strongly linked to the emergence and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

The founders of the movement—Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, Sukarno and other prominent leaders of nonaligned countries—met a number of times on Brioni, held historical meetings and set in motion initiatives which strengthened the nonaligned world's action capacity, transforming it into an important factor on the international scene, Vlajkovic said.

We are aware that, in spite of the results achieved, further advancement the nonaligned face many complex tasks, difficulties and obstacles, the Yugoslav Presidency member said.

Vlajkovic warned that the danger of war has not yet been eliminated. He said that classical and nuclear arsenals, mainly existing in the two military blocs, threaten peace and especially the stability and independence of smaller, militarily and economically weaker countries.

Our strength is in a message of peace, understanding and cooperation and not in military and economic power, Vlajkovic noted. This is why, he added, the ideas and principles of nonalignment, as a policy and philosophy, are of universal significance.

Describing as encouraging the tendencies to halt the arms race, Vlajkovic pointed out that the nonaligned had always urged and supported such processes and initiatives.

Saying that the preservation of independence is a vital condition for peaceful internal development, Vlajkovic said that this imposes a need for cooperation among the nonaligned through the exchange of experience, i.e. the monitoring and investigation of contemporary defence and security problems.

Our message is a message of peace, Vlajkovic said. Our wish is to strengthen our defence and security and thus our independence as a strong basis of peaceful foreign policy, he concluded.

PRC Public Security Minister Pays Official Visit

Arrives for Working Visit

LD1305104288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG)—At the invitation of Dobroslav Culafic, a member of the Yugoslav Government and federal secretary for home affairs, a delegation of China's Ministry of Public Security with Wang Fang, a member of the State Council and minister, at the head arrived here today for a several-day working visit.

In addition to having talks at the Federal Secretariat, the delegation is to visit some institutions and bodies of home affairs and become acquainted with Yugoslav experiences in the work of public security services.

Visits Montenegro Sights

LD1505214888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Kotor, 15 May (TANJUG)—Wang Fang, the PRC minister of public security, with members of a delegation from his country, arrived in Kotor today. In talks with Lazar Djodjic, secretary for internal affairs of the Republic of Montenegro, and his colleagues, the guests from China were familiarized with the current socioeconomic position in Montenegro and the organization of the security service in our country.

The Chinese delegation then toured the old town in Kotor, as well as several other places on the Montenegrin coast.

Discusses Cooperation With Culafic

LD1605154088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1400 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG)—All conditions exist for the good cooperation between the Yugoslav and Chinese security services to be further developed and advanced, as Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic and his Chinese counterpart Wang Fang assessed in Belgrade today.

Minister Wang heads a Chinese security service delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Culafic and Wang devoted special attention to possibilities for the promotion of the exchange of experiences between the two services in the suppression of all forms of organized crime, including international terrorism, which from time to time threatens the security of the two countries.

The two sides underscored the importance of the advancement of cooperation in security-related research and production. In that context, they pointed up the existing possibilities for the engagement of a larger number of Yugoslav firms in projects of that kind in China. Yugoslav firms recently completed work on a system for the automated traffic regulation in Beijing, financed by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security.

Visits Security Institute

LD1705153388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0704 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)—Wang Fang, PRC minister of public security and a member of the State Council, who is visiting our country at the invitation of Dobroslav Culafic, a member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, visited the Institute of Security, where he had talks with the institute's director, Dragan Mojsovski. After talks on further improving cooperation in scientific-technical work and the equipping and training of cadres, Minister Wang Fang toured several laboratories of the Institute of Security where he familiarized himself directly with the work of this scientific research establishment.

Received by Dolanc

LD1705220388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)—Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Wang Fang, member of the State Council and minister of public security of the PRC, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The talks were attended by Dobrosav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

PRC Science, Technology Official Pays Visit

Received by Hasani

LD1305204488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)—Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Song Jian, head of the PRC Science and Technology Leading Group.

The two sides drew attention to the importance and contribution of mutual scientific-technical and technological cooperation in the two countries and the consolidation of SFRY-PRC cooperation.

Song Jian arrived in Yugoslavia this morning at the invitation of the Federal Committee for Science and Technology.

Joint Scientific Agreement Signed

LD1305203688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)—Dr Bozidar Matic, member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Science and Technology, today received a PRC delegation led by Song Jian, member of the PRC State Council and head of the Science and Technology Leading Group.

Dr Bozidar Matic and Song Jian signed a program of long-term scientific and technological cooperation for 1988-1991 between the SFRY and the PRC, and also discussed activities of state organs of the two countries in stimulating scientific and technological work and in applying scientific achievements in cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Tanzanian Premier Holds Press Conference

AU1505162688 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 88 p 2

[TANJUG report: "Favorable Conditions for Business With Tanzania"]

[Text] Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of the Republic of Tanzania, stated that relations between Yugoslavia and Tanzania are very friendly and close, and that the two countries have identical or similar views on current international issues.

At today's press conference at the end of his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Joseph Warioba assessed positively his talks with Yugoslav officials. "I am satisfied with the meetings with Yugoslav officials and businessmen," the guest from Tanzania said. "We mainly spoke about possibilities for improving economic and other bilateral cooperation. We have concluded that there are favorable opportunities for strengthening business ties in agriculture, construction, and other fields," Warioba said.

Speaking about international issues, the guest from Tanzania said that the Iran-Iraq war is burdening international relations. It is important that the Gulf war be brought to an end, and that the two sides concentrate their efforts on their own internal development.

Joseph Warioba said that he spoke with Yugoslav officials about development and debts problems. He said that these are not only a problem for developing countries, but also for the whole international community. If these problems are not resolved, the consequences will also be felt in the creditor countries, Warioba said.

The Tanzanian premier said that nonaligned countries should intensify their activities on the international scene. They should define their stance in connection with the disarmament problem in order to achieve more than has been done in this area up to now. The Tanzania premier stressed that nonaligned countries also have a role in resolving regional clashes, and that they should proceed from words to deeds.